PRICE, 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,184—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 2
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch.. .. } Rs. 20-12 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle .. } doz. bottles.
"Glentromie" .. .. } Rs. 15
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" .. .. } Rs. 12
Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	25th July
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	6500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell...	22nd "
B. SUTLEJ	4595	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	3970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	19th "
				Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3906	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber...	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4906	800	T. J. Alderton...	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	18th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	15th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6332	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd "
			R. N. R.	

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers monthly there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10¾ a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
BOKHARA	2975	500	P. W. Case	31st July.
GANGES	4906	800	T. J. Alderton..	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	1:00	L. H. Moule	28th "
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKO. G.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
HISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	1st August.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
....	E. Perini....	3,800	550	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Vallusching	3,800	550	21st Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
23rd July, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO CARDIFF DIRECT.

THE Spendid Steamer "CLAN MCGREGOR," 3,000 tons Captain MILLER will sail from Bombay on or about the 1st August 1890 and Passages can new be secured.
The Saloon and staterooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and stewardess carried. For rates of Passage, cabin plans &c. Apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 19th July 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
GENERAL PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY, & Co., Calcutta.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the important news of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m. on 27th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 24th July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 31st July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd July, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONDENSED SWISS MILK.

THIS MILK is pure, wholesome, cheap, excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids.

Swiss Milk (Milkmaid Brand)	per tin	Rs. 0 7
	per doz.	" 5 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

BATH OLIVER BISCUITS.

THIS favourite Biscuit is becoming deservedly popular.
In tins, Re. 1-1 and Re. 1-15.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES.

(A delicious relish)
13 annas per tin.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Rs. a.
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2 per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14 "
† PEKOE	0 13 "
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 13 "
† BROKEN TEA	0 10 "
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8 "

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and wards.
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A 2½-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom or Rs. 30 and Rs. 27, respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at fourpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just arrived per S. S. "Etolia," a brand-new and stylish C. and under-spring English VICTORIA by by Windover.
A brand-new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
Brand-new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.
A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.
And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

REDUCED PRICES.

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GINS.

WHISKIES.

		Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whiskey, "Phœnix" Brand	Qts. per doz.	27 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Glenlivet, a special blend	" "	25 0
TREACHER'S Special Liqueur Glenlivet	" "	28 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish Whiskey	" "	25 0
CRABBIE'S Scotch, first quality	" "	24 0
KINAHAN'S L. L. Irish Whiskey	" "	24 0
BUSHMILL'S Irish Whiskey	" "	35 0
DANIELL CRAWFORD'S Scotch Whiskey	" "	28 0
JOHN JAMIESON'S Finest Dublin Whiskies, bottled in Europe, 1 star Rs. 28, 2 stars Rs. 31, and 3 stars		34 0

BRANDIES.

		Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy, 15 years old	per doz.	64 0
TREACHER'S *** Fine Old Pale Cognac, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled"	"	39 0
TREACHER'S ** Old Pale Cognac, a choice matured spirit	"	35 0
TREACHER'S * Pale Cognac, a good peg Brandy	"	31 0

HENNESSEY'S BRANDIES, MONNIE'S BRANDIES, EXSHAW'S BRANDIES.

GINS.

		Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "Superior Old Hollands," in cases of 15 Flasks	per case.	34 0
DE KUYPER'S Hollans Geneva	" "	35 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened Gin	per doz.	24 0
TREACHER'S London Old Tom	"	20 0
SWAINE & BOORD'S Old Tom	"	23 0
BOOTH'S Old Tom	"	20 0
	"	22 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

MONSOON—1890 REQUIREMENTS.
HIGH CLASS WATERPROOF GOODS,
SUPERIOR AND RELIABLE.

	Rs. a.
"THE DERRY" Guaranteed Waterproof Coats, IN ALL SIZES	9 8
"THE CLARENCE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Fashionable well-cut Garment, Double Texture on Tweed, SEWN SEAMS, Thoroughly Water-tight and Durable, All sizes, from	25 0
"THE LANSDOWNE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Superior Double Texture on Tweed, Stylish Shape, SEWN SEAMS, Stormproof, a most reliable article, All sizes, from	30 0
"THE FIFE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, with Cape, SEWN SEAMS, the most approved and "Trustworthy Coat" produced, from	33 0
"REGULATION CLOAKS" For Officers, Correct Pattern, Thoroughly Waterproof, SEWN SEAMS, a highly finished article, the only shape equally comfortable and effective for Walking, Riding and Driving, from	34 0
WATERPROOF Black Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10 8
WATERPROOF Drab Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10 8
WATERPROOF Ground Sheets with Eyelets, 6 by 6	13 8
WATERPROOF Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide, per yard	6 0

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 " Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 " do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. **BEER.** Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.
Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.
WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 102 106, [illegible] Bombay } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.
To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

NO[illegible]

RECEPTION OF H[illegible] PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR [illegible]

A MEETING of the [illegible] Committee appointed to organ[illegible] reception to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, [illegible] be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on FRIDAY, 25th instant, at 5 p.m.., to receive and adopt the Financial Accounts and to consider an application made by the Secretaries of the Victoria Gardens Fund for a contribution from the general funds.
The attendance of members is requested

L. H. BAYLEY,
Chairman.
Bombay, 21st July, 1890.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the stores noted in the margin, more or less as may be required, for the year 1890-91.

Blanketing for Foldower's Coats	yards 5,250.

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.
3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal of Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 100 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.
4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. Any person whose tender may be accepted, will be required to execute a bond and to give security in Government Promissory Notes or cash for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent on the contract.
6. Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.
7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on TUESDAY the 2 August, '90 in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Army Clothing Department, Alipore, the 14th July, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ABDOOLA HOOSEIN NOOR MAHOMED of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, (the only son and heir of the late Mr. HOOSEIN NOOR MAHOMED of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, deceased, has contracted to sell to Mr. FAZULBHOY VISRAM the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 2, Green Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from this day otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement 19,191 square yards or thereabouts and bearing No. 8 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and the bungalows, chawls, cookroom, and stables thereon, which bear assessment Ward Nos. 91 to 95, 98 to 102 Street Nos. 4 to 8 610, 612, 614, 616 to 642 and 644 situate on the west side of and fronting the Parell Chawl Road at Parell, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the North by the property now or lately of Shaik Essa bin Kalifa, on or towards the south and east partly by property formerly of the Bombay Gas Company but now used as a Public Road partly by property in the occupation of Memon Currim Tar Mahomed and partly by the said Parell Road leading from Bombay to Dadur, and on or towards the west in part by a public road and partly by the property of the late Mr. Whittakar and the property of Essoba Damodhur which said land bungalows and Messuages were formerly in the occupation of Jangbai, widow of Noor Mahomed Duttoobhoy and her tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor with the appurtenances and all other the immoveable property and appurtenances held under an Indenture of Lease dated the 7th day of August 1839, and made between Nemchund Melapchund of the one part and the above named Hoosein Noor Mahomed deceased of the other part, together also with all such rights as were secured to Khoja Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed the Administrator of the said deceased by a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the Victoria Gardens Fund for a contribution from the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in Suit No. 309 of 1885, in which the said Memon Currim Tar Mahomed was Plaintiff and the said Khoja Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and the said Nemchund Melapchund were Defendant).—Dated this 16th day of July 1890.

CONROY & BROWN.
Purchasers Attorneys.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
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JAS. B. HAWORTH, Honorary Secretary.

23rd July, 1890.

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I. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1890.

II. To declare a dividend.

III. To elect Directors in the place of those who have resigned and of him who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.

IV. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Atmaram Balcrishna Kirtikar as auditor *vice* the late Mr. Nanabhoy Bhowanishanker.

V. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

VI. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,

194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.)

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______

Address ______

Occupation ______

188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST.

Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0	0
„ 1885	£988,156	0	0
„ 1886	£956,039	0	0
„ 1889	£1,101,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES, LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

74	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds.........................£21,615,967

Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co., Agents.

No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO., Sole Agents, Bombay.

BULLOCH, LADE AND CO.,

GLASGOW.

EXTRA SPECIAL, VERY OLD

Highland Liqueur Whisky, Rs. 27 per doz.

Special very old Highland Whisky Rs. 23-8 per doz.

Apply to

LYON & Co., Rampart Row.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have APPOINTED

MR. HORMUSJEE ADURJEE.

19, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,

THEIR SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY

For the SALE of their

SUNGAL-RAMPUR,

(Kangra Valley) Teas.

STIRLING & CULBARD.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
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First insertion	Rs. 5
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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BOMBAY GAZETTE

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
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BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 1
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	967½
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	280
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	375
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	251
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	190
[illegible]ort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
[illegible]rench	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	41[illegible]
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	460
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	60
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	850
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	910
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	565
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	435
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	460
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	305
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	935
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	525
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
[illegible]ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	775x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	150
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	745
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 n
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,175
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	80
Morarji Goculdas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	345
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,250
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Swadesh Mills	3,600	500	500	Nil.	265
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
[illegible]estern India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	535
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	960
Reay Manufg.	445	1,000	1,000	..	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock & Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	125
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	700
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,325
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	730
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	20 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	175
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	17[illegible]	26½	338
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	6[illegible]
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	10	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	20	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,010
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

A GOOD deal of surprise has been expressed amongst those who know him that Sir Edward Bradford should have exchanged the calm atmosphere of the Political Secretariat at the India Office for the troubled regions of the Chief Commissionership of Police in London: the difference in salary, which is only £300 a year in favour of the Commissionership, offering no particular temptation to a man who probably puts peace before pay. The truth is, observes a contemporary, that Sir Edward refused the post twice, and only yielded from a sense of public duty when persistently pressed into the service. He will probably prove as good a public servant at Scotland Yard as he has at Whitehall, where, by the way, when the last home mail left, no permanent successor had been found for him. Meantime the Deputy Secretary, Mr. Neel, had been summoned from Switzerland by wire, and put in to officiate as Political Secretary.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Baronet C. C. *vs.* Ahmednugger, 11 a.m.
Cricket: Marine Lines C. C. *vs.* Colaba Garrison, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Mecca arrived yesterday from Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi; Douro (s), Hull, &c.; Lombardy (s), and Medusa (s), Hongkong.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Tanjore entered, and the s. s. Douro left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lombardy and Medusa left the dock yesterday.

CRICKET.—The Marine Lines Cricket Club will play the Colaba Garrison on the Marine Battalion parade-ground, at 11 a.m., to-day.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic, for the week ending, 19th July, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 21,631, in the total earnings.

A DISCLAIMER.—Messrs. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee and Co. write to us:—"With reference to the report in your to-day's local column, about a strike made by the mill-hands of the Indian Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, we beg to say that the men who struck work did not belong to the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited, of which we are the agents."

GAMBLING AT BELLASIS ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Byramjee Nusserwanjee Irani and three others before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gambling in a common gambling-house at Bellasis Road, with cards and money, on Tuesday evening last. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Irani, being previously convicted of a similar offence, was fined Rs. 25, and the remainder Rs. 5 each.

THE ADDRESS TO LADY SASSOON.—The following is Lady Sassoon's reply to the address forwarded last week by the Subodha Prakashaka Samaj:—Garden Reach, Poona, 16th July, 1890. To David Solomon, Esq., Secretary, S. Prakashaka Society, Bombay. Sir, —I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo. Please convey my best thanks to the Subodha Prakashaka Society for the good wishes therein expressed. I wish the Society every success in its laudable endeavours to promote moral instruction.—I remain, yours faithfully, (Sd.) A. Sassoon.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. Band at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 (local time) weather permitting:—

Quadrille.........The British Navy ...Jullien.
Aria ....La Traviata...........Verdi.
Valse..............Les Patineurs.........Waldteufel.
Selection ....Princess Toto.........Godfrey.
Valse..............Birds in the Wood (Descriptive) ...Arr. Seaman.
Galop..............Feldpost-Relais......Piefke.
Regimental March.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE SOLDIER AND THE COCOANUT SELLER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper, in delivering his decision in the case, in which Aba Ismail Cully, a private in the 4th Bombay Rifles, was charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place, said that the accused was not justified in assaulting the stall-keeper, and urging his companion to leave the shop. He had acted wrongly in entering into a quarrel with the police, and if he had given them his name, there would have been an end of the matter. He (the Magistrate) was of opinion that the sepoy had been over-zealous in the execution of his duty, and ordered the prisoner to be acquitted, whom he warned and discharged.

THE FATAL TRAM ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the morgue, respecting the death of a woman, named Muggoobai, aged 60 years, [illegible] o'clock, was knocked down by a runaway tram horse, while passing along the Kalbadevie Road, and killed on the spot. Deceased resided at Coombarwarra with her son, named Muccan Nanjee, a blacksmith. She used to hawk about some of his ironware, carrying it in a basket. The verdict was that the death of Muggoobai was caused by injuries received by her having been accidentally knocked down by a run-away tram horse that had taken fright at the music in a Hindoo temple. The Coroner, in addressing the jury, pointed out that there was no doubt that the horse had been frightened by the noise in the temple.

SETTING A DOG AT A PENSIONER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Mr. Jardine, Deputy Postmaster, appeared in answer to a summons, charging him with having recourse to criminal force and negligence on the 15th instant, in regard to his dog. Nundaram Balaram, the complainant, lodged the above charge, owing to the accused having set his dog twice at him, which bit him on the leg on both occasions. The complainant, a retired police pensioner, informed his Worship that he called on the Deputy Postmaster on the 5th instant about the settlement of a misunderstanding that had arisen between himself and the postmaster at Tardeo. On wishing to settle the matter, the complainant desired to speak to Mr. Jardine, who, as was alleged, set his dog twice at the pensioner, which hit him on each occasion. His Worship, in disposing of the case, discharged Mr. Jardine, as Nundaram was not in a position to furnish sufficient evidence to prove the charge against the defendant, with the remark that he did not think that a public office such as the Bombay Post Office was a proper place for dogs to be kept.

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Secretary of the Bombay East Indian Association acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of donations, &c., from the following gentlemen towards its Educational Fund:—Sir Tharia Topan, Knight, and Mr. Nusserwanji Manockji Petit, Rs. 15 each; the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Moore, H. H. Aga Khan, Messrs. Byramji Jijibhoy, C.I.E., Bomanji Ardasir Wadia, Rustomji D. Setna, Ali bin Ameer, and Esau Bin Curtas, Rs. 10. each; her Highness Sakkwarbai Rani Saheb of Kholapur, Dr. B. A. de Oliviera, Captain W. Crowder, Messrs. Merwanjee Rustomjee, M. A. de Monte, C. Marks, Budroodeen Tyabjee, Omar Jamal, Antonio Luis and Francis Luis, K. M. Heeramanock, Muncherji Nowrojee Banajee, Mooljee Jewraj, Noormahomedbhoy Jairajbhoy, Currumsee Damjee, Damoder Tapidas, Dhurrumsey Morarjee Goculdas, Nensey Khairaj, Rahimtoola Khairaj, Ebrahim Noordeen, and Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas, Rs. 5 each; Messrs. Framji Nusserwanjee Petit, Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C. Rustomjee Setna, Hormusjee Cowasjee, and Charles Chaves, Rs. 3 each; Messrs. J. R. B. Dadabhoy, L. M. B. Heerat, D. Fernandes, Hormusji Eduljee, J. Jani, O. S. Pedraza, I. T. Rodgers, N. J. L., P. D. Warden, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Dr. L. M. Valladares, Junior, Messrs. E. J. Wadia, and E. J. Abraham, Rs. 2 each.

ALLEGED OBJECTIONABLE PERFORMANCE AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday. Superintendent Crummey charged Venkutrao Parellwalla, Shewjee Babajee, and Manockjee Cooverjee, before Mr. P. Ryan, with reciting and singing improper songs, and making indecent gestures during the singing of those songs, on the 1st instant, at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution; and Mr. Byramjee Warden, pleader, appeared on behalf of accused No. 3 for the defence. The case for the prosecution was, that the first two accused are actors in the Victoria Theatre, and the third accused is the lessee and manager of the Theatre. Some time, at the beginning of last month the police received certain information regarding improper songs that were being sung at the Victoria Theatre, when the third accused was warned. Notwithstanding the warning, on the date in question, most improper songs were both sung and recited in the Maharathi, and Canarnatee dialect, accompanied by improper gestures made by the first two accused in the presence of a large native audience of both men and women, at which the third accused was present, and urged the first two accused to resume their song immediately after the police had put a stop to them. The accused Nos. 1 and 2 admitted the charge, and begged to be forgiven. At the request of accused No. 3 the case was adjourned for further hearing to Friday next, the 25th instant, with a view to call evidence to show that he was not present at the stage, but was asleep when the singing was going on.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A PEARL DEALER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Davur appeared before Mr. Richardson, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of Sorabjee Framjee Patel, praying that a warrant might be issued against one Bhaichund Dayabhai on a charge of cheating by making false representations. The complainant is a merchant, and one of the partners of the firm of Messers. Framji Sands and Company, Bombay. In his information the merchant stated that he knew the accused Bhaichund who transacted business as a dealer in pearls. On the 31st October, 1889, the accused brought a parcel of pearls to the complainant and offered to consign it for sale to his (the complainant's) firm, in London, known as Messrs. Frith Sands and Company, and requested the merchant to make him an advance against the said consignment. The said Bhaichund represented that the parcel contained 597 chows of pearls. In consequence of this representation the complainant consented to advance £800 against the parcel provided and the said Bhaichund Dayabhai agreed to guarantee that the parcel contained 597 chows of pearls. The advance of £800 was handed over to the accused, and after he had signed a letter of hypothecation, bearing the date of the 31st of October, guaranteeing that the parcel contained 597 chows it was forwarded to Messrs. Frith Sands and Company, London. Some time after the despatch of the parcel of pearls, the complainant received a report, dated the 22nd of November, 1889, from the London firm, stating that the valuation of the pearls was only £564-65. The merchant was surprised to hear this as he felt sure the parcel contained 597 chows of pearls. As no offer was got for the parcel by the London firm it was returned to Bombay after due notice. The complainant now called upon the accused to refund the advancement, and to receive back his parcel. The said Bhaichund failed to do so, and he was nowhere to be found. The complainant further served the accused with a notice, informing him that he had obtained a larger advance beyond the actual value of the pearls in having made use of false representations. Mr. Sorabjee called upon the pearl-dealer to pay back the advance he had received, and threatened him with immediate criminal proceedings should he find on opening the box that it fell short of the weight, which the parcel had been guaranteed to contain. A notice was served on Bhaichund but it failed to reach him, and he did not put in an appearance. On the complainant opening the parcel it was found to contain between 325 and 326 chows. The informant was sworn to the truth of the above information and informed his Worship that he had been cheated, taking into consideration the rate of exchange, to the extent of a sum of Rs. 6,000, in consequence of the misrepresentations of the accused, by which he had been induced to make him the advance of £800.

His Worship granted a warrant of arrest, allowing the accused bail on apprehension in a sum of Rs. 5,000 and one surety for a similar amount.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—500 boxes bar soap, N Chandabhoy; 250 boxes soap, Owen and Okell; 300 boxes soap, Byramjee Shapurjee; 500 boxes soap, N Nooroodeen; 500 boxes soap, E Allibhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—17 bales papers, Balcrishna Sazba and Co.; 3 cases butter, Volkart Brothers; 23 cases oilmenstores, Framjee Dhunjibhai; 2 cases confectionery, F Fischer and Co.; 12 barrels ham and bacon, Treacher and Co.; 4 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.; 18 cases cheese, biscuit, &c, and 14 cases hock and moselle, Phillips and Co.; 50 cases gin, Edulji Bazonjee; 2 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.; 65 cases port wine, D Cowasjee; 11 cases liquers, S H Battliwalla.

Clyde s—12 cases ham and bacon, Treacher and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Oriental s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Werneth Hall s—30 cases liqueurs, &c, D Dadabhoy.

Oriental s—25 cases brandy, J Framjee; 50 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 25 cases brandy, W Nutter and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—50 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—25 cases writing papers, H Jeewanjee; 10 bales printing papers, K Abdul Husen.

Medusa s—7 packages printing papers, A A Rahim and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trifels s—5 bales papers, A Mahomedally; 25 packages writing paper, A A Rahim and Co; 13 cases glassware, G H Callian; 240 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Cuba s—7 cases medicine, B Cullianjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Imaum s—58 bales wool, D Nagjee; 35 cases Indian condiments, R D Subedar; 480 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 90 bales wool, Cooverji Vasonjee; 50 bales wool, G Kessowjee; 300 bales cotton, Taluckchand and Shapurjee; 250 bales cotton and 2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 75 bales wool, M Jaita; 156 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 48 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell; 41 bales wool, M Khoopchand.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Imaum s—1,086 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri; 6 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Trifels s—483 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4 cases Indian rough stones, and 1 case arrowroot; A H Nazer and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Idar s—2,001 cwts rapeseed and 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, 500 cwts wheat and 150 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 9,940 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 480 cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Trifels s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—55 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—35 cwts jerdaloo, D Mowjee; 11½ chests opium, T Luchminarain.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Secundra s—220 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

329-90—Craigie, L and O—Cowasji Dinshaw and others vs Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina and another Conroy and B—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

694-89—Payne, G and S—Nugga Bhugga and others—vs S V Dhurandhur—Ardaseer, H and D. Part heard.

185-90—M H Khan—Doolubdass Hurkissondass vs J H N Graham and others—Craigie L and O.

In the matter of the Indian Co. Act VI of 1882, and in the matter of the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.—Wadia and G, Payne G and S. Valchand Ookerchand, Assignee of A. Meifre and another, petitioner.

A CORRESPONDENT in Heligoland writes to the *Hamburg Reformer* that the reserved and dreamy native of Heligoland cannot even now fully believe in the cession of the island to Germany, and is diffident of expressing his opinion on the subject. He is too much used to English easy-going (*den alten Englischen Schleudrian*), and fears that his livehood, gained from the visitors, will be snapped away before his very nose if the Germans overrun the island. The Heligolander has a singular dislike to being a soldier, either on land or sea. In the course of five years, in spite of tempting high pay, only four islanders have entered the English Navy, and one of these, stricken with home-sickness, soon left the service. Though the Heligolanders think and read in German, and reckon with German money, and live on German bathers, it seems, to judge from the present feeling among them, that two-thirds would vote for remaining English.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Douro, 1,569 tons, Captain W B Marshall, cleared yesterday for Hull, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Mecca, 937 tons, Captain G A Shepherd arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and 38 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Atrato, 2,055 tons, Captain I R Gordon, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Middlesbro. (21st June) with the Railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Medusa, 1,775 tons, Captain G Constanzo, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Colombo with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. O Meyer, Revd G Forti, Mr E Druck and 8 deck.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Lombardy, 1,570 tons, Captain J F Jephson, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C.McGregor	1926	Miller	A	F Muir & Co.
„ Douro	1569	Marshall	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Lycia	2116	Fletcher	D	K Nixon & Co.
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	F	Haji Cassum.
„ Atrato	2055	Gordon	HJ	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Idar	2595	Hughes	K	E Bates & Co.
„ Imaun	2707	Poland	M	E Bates & Co
„ Kangra	1192	Ingram	O	B I S N Co
„ Stella	5428	Partridge	P	C Edulji.
„ Trifels	1816	Schwarz	N	Glade & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Po	1531	Barborro	3	N G Italiano.
„ Lombardy	2723	Langbourn	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Posseidon	2510	Lemesich	7	A H Lloyds & Co
„ Medusa	...	......	8	A H Lloyds & Co
„ Asia	1139	Wilson	9	B I S N Co
„ Oriental	939	Forbes	10	B I S N Co.
„ W. Hall	2690	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
„ Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 tons Crane	B I S N Co.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
23	Mecca (s)	Shepherd	Zanzibar, July 10.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Douro (s)	Marshall	Hull, &c.
	Lombardy (s)	Jephson	Hongkong.
	Medusa (s)	Constanzo	Hongkong.

The steamer Manitoba began to load yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
19 Pundua s ....Creft.........Singapore, July 9.
D. of Devonshire s..Long..........Mauritius, July 4.

DEPARTURES.

July 18.—Steamers Maharaja, Euphrates and Kasara.
July 19.—Steamers Legislator and Shannon, barques Misti and Wynnstay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
19 Megna s .... Coconada.
Maharani s .... Rangoon.
Rewa s .... London.
21 Niemen s .... Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

July.
19 Sirsa s .... Calcutta.
Nevasa s .... Calcutta.
Clan Monro s .... London.
Mount Lebanon s .... Bassein.
20 Beneras s .... Calcutta.
Megna s .... Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 22.

Poynder, Surgeon, Ms, I M D, on return from furlough, from England.

Luckhardt, Col, Bo, Comry-Genl, from leave, from England.

JULY 23.

Jackson, 2nd-Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Border Regt, on sick leave, from Chakrata.

[illegible]

DEPARTURES.—JULY 20.

Venables, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, to rejoin, from leave, to Deolali.

JULY 21.

Crosthwaite, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, to Kirkee.

JULY 24.

Ross, Lieut, Bo, 23rd Bo. Rifles, on duty, from Kampti.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 24th July, 1890.

1. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-quarters at 6 o'clock this evening.

2. The Bombay District Tactical Field Rifle Meeting will be held at the Bandora Ranges on 11th November, 1890, and following days. The Prospectus of the Meeting can be seen at Head-quarters.

3. The Annual Reports having been published, copies may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

4. There will be drill with Swords for Recruits in rear of the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., on Friday, the 25th instant.

5. There will be a general meeting of all members of the Bombay Light Horse on Friday, the 25th instant, at the Durbar Room Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to consider certain alterations in uniform which it is proposed to submit to Government; and any other matter which may be brought before the meeting.

The usual Friday Recruit drill will take place after the meeting. Recruits will bring their swords.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*The Gazette of India*, July 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Twigg is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

The services of Lieutenant J W Drever, Madras Staff Corps, 33rd Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Officiating Assistant Commandant of Military Police in Upper Burma.

The services of Mr A S Rogers, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Imperial British East Africa Company.

The services of Surgeon C R M Green, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Officiating Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel A G A Durand, Bengal Staff Corps, British Agent at Gilgit, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days.

Surgeon A E Roberts, M B, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Officiating Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave for forty-two days.

Captain G F Chenevix-Trench, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Lieutenant P T A Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Peshin.

The services of Lieutenant S F Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Lieutenant H L Showers, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, and Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieutenant H L Goodenough, Bengal Staff Corps, attached to the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from date of joining, vice Lieutenant H. L. Showers, and pending the return from furlough of Lieutenant F T C Hughes, or until further orders.

Mr E F Harris is appointed to officiate as Head Master of the Mayo College at Ajmere, during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. Sherring, or until further orders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bengal, with effect from the date on which he relieves Mr. P. G. Melitus.

The services of Mr. P. J. Melitus, officiating Post Master General, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

The following promotions of officers of the Account Department are made:—Mr. J. E. Cooke is appointed to officiate in Class I., Mr. T. M. S. Biduph to officiate in Class II.; Mr. C. E. Crawley to officiate in Class III.; and Mr. W. D. F. Cowley to officiate in Class IV. of the Enrolled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain A L Carrol, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class.

Captain C Wood, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, vice-Captain C E Jervois, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps—Captain Henry Smith Wishart is granted the honorary rank of Major.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Promotions.

The following promotions are made in the Indian Marine, with effect from the 19th June 1890:

Mr. W W Newman, Engineer, to be Chief Engineer

Mr. S Cheers, Assistant Engineer to be Engineer.

STAFF CORPS.

Second Lieutenant Algernon Edward Webb, Northumberland Fusiliers, officiating Wing Officer, 38th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Second Lieutenant Webb will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Second Lieutenant Francis Pearson Shaw Dunsford, Durham Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Second Lieutenant Dunsford will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Lieutenant A. L. Phillips, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, (m c) for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:

Major W H C Wyllie, CIE, Bengal Staff Corps, (p a) for 112 days.

Surgeon-Major R G Mathew (m c) for four months.

Colonel G D'A Jackson, General List, Cavalry, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave in India, (p a) for 123 days, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Stuart, Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay. Mr. Stuart is promoted to Examiner, 3rd Class, temporary rank, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of his duties in Bombay.

Mr W P Milne, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem, Bengal, temporarily employed on Railways, is permanently transferred to State Railways.

Colonel J Grierson, Bombay Staff Corps, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. F Morrison, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Major C H P Christie, R E, on privilege leave.

Mr D C Gordon, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough out of India for ten months, under Article 340, Civil Service Regulations.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 9th.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Hill Depots, Kasauli.—Lieutenant F. G. G. Griffin, Second Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, temporarily, and until further order, vice Captain F. W. Kitchener, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Colonel G. A. Lee, Commanding 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, will be placed on half-pay on the 27th August, 1890, on completing six years' service as a Regimental [illegible] to proceed to England on or after that date; travelling at the public expense.

Captain and Adjutant W. H. O' Neil, Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Secunderabad on appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery Adjutancy at the latter station.

Lieutenant G. E. Galbraith, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Peshawar, and join the 44th Field Battery, to which he has been transferred.

Lieutenant Colonel J. P. D. Vanrenen, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is granted an extension of privilege leave to 19th July, 1890, being an equivalent period to that during which he was employed on duty at Mussoorie whilst on sixty days' privilege leave.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:

2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers.—2nd Lieutenant T. B. Sellar, for 168 days, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion Border Regiment.—Lieutenant L. O. Fitz M. Stack, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment.—Lieutenant F. Poter, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Medical Staff.—Surgeon Major J. Riddick, for six months, on medical certificate.

Medical Staff.—Surgeon N. C. Ferguson, M. B., for four months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

30th Punjab Infantry.—Major W. G. C. Halkett, to Dalhousie, on private affairs, for one month, from the 15th July, 1890, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

13 (Heavy) Battery W. Dn, gun 40-pr. R. M. L., figure of Merit, 1888-89, ·468; 72 Field Battery, 9-pr. R. M. L., ·273; 11 Battery Southern Division, 40-pr. R. M. L., on Home Establishment; 18 Battery Southern Division, 40-pr. R. M. L., on Home Establishment; 27 Field Battery, 9-pr. R. M. L., ·444; 3 Battery Southern Division, 40-pr. R. M. L., ·561, 35 Field Battery, 9-pr. R. M. L., ·358; S Battery Royal Horse Arty., 12-pr. B. L., ·353; 22 Battery Western Division, 40-pr. R. M. L., ·335; N Battery Royal Horse Arty., 9-pr. R. M. L., ·362; 5 Battery Southern Division, 40-pr. R. M. L., not calculated; 5 Field Battery, 9-pr. R. M. L., ·370; 55 Field Battery, 9-pr. R. M. L., ·327; 53 Field Battery, 12-pr. B. L., ·375; 17 Field Battery, 12-pr. B. L., ·304; 10 Field Battery, 12-pr. B. L., ·293; 36 Field Battery, 12-pr. B. L., ·239; 48 Field Battery, 9-pr. R. M. L., ·404; 42 Field Battery, 9-pr. R. M. L., ·374; 26 Field Battery, 12-pr. B. L., ·476; 15 Battery W. Division, 40-pr. R. M. L., ·590.

Head Quarters, Simla, 17th July.

The undermentioned officers will attend the next course of garrison instruction at the centres noted, and will report themselves on the 14th August 1890:

Kasauli.—Captain A Eardley-Wilmot, Royal Horse Artillery; Captain A Keene, D S O, Royal Artillery; Captain H G Vialls, 2nd Bn West Yorkshire Regt; Captain H R Wigram, 2nd Bn King's Own Scottish Borderers; Captain J B Edwards, 1st Regt C I Horse; Captain E H Molesworth, 39th Bengal Infantry; Captain F B Mein, 5th Punjab Infantry; Lieut W J T Glasgow, 2nd Bn Royal West Surrey Regt; Lieut W D Sellar, 2nd Bn King's Own Scottish Borderers; and Lieut C G F Edwards, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

DALHOUSI.*

Capts A P D Lushington, 3rd Dragoon Guards; P R Mockler, 2nd Bn Royal Warwickshire Regt; W B Graham, 2nd Bn Manchester Regt; H F T Macartney 11th Bengal Lancers; E J Medley, 17th Bengal Cavalry; A H Wilmer, 19th Punjab Infantry; E M Nedham, 33rd Bengal Infantry; and J M A Cetallick, 45th Sikhs; Lieutenants R E Galindo; 2nd Bn Royal Sussex Regt and W G Moon 2nd Bn Seaforth Highlanders.

* Officers detailed for the Dalhousie class must order their daks in advance.

Kurpa Tal—Cap W H Scott, 1st Bn East Lancashire Regts, Lients; H V Platt 5th Lancers; L D Blackburn, 2nd Bn Scottish Rifles; D W Churcher, 1st Bn Royal Irish Fusiliers, R N A Flanagan; 1st Bn Connaught Rangers; W P Anderson, 3rd Bengal Infantry; W Prior 13th Bengal Infantry, W F M I Fraser, 18th Bengal Infantry; H W Priestley 44th Goorkha Light Infantry Adjutant, Assam Valley Administrative Battalion), and A R Browning 4th Punjab Infantry.

Ranikhet.* Captain W R De-la-p Lloyd, 1st Bn Suffolk Regiment; Captain H T Lyle, D S O, 1st Bn Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Captain W Seton, 1st Bn Leinster Regiment; Lieut H Ross-Johnson, 2nd Bn Liverpool Regiment; Lieut T Dewhirst, 2nd Bn South Wales Borderers, Lieut H S Walker 2nd Bn Scottish Rifles; Lieut. R T Kirkpatrick, 1st Bn Leinster Regiment; Lieut. A V Jenner, D S O, 1st Bn Rifle Brigade; Lieut. F C Grant, 2nd Regt C I Horse, and Lieut. J S Melville, 4th Bengal Infantry. *Officers detailed for the Ranikhet class must calculate for a three days' journey from Kathgodam to Ranikhet to allow for difficulty in obtaining transport and coolies to the latter station.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD OF JULY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·428	Calm	2	90·1	78·1	91	0·81	12·51	+1·30
Agra	29·524	S W	5	88·1	77·0	100	0·31	12·12	+0·50
Cawnpore	29·537	W	3	86·5	77·1	95	2·03	22·48	...
Allahabad	29·507	N W	5	91·0	77·1	96	2·33	29·78	+17·17
Jhansi	29·524	S W	3	86·4	76·9	92	0·17	26·75	+13·85
Jacobabad	29·398	S E	7	109·3	83·6	6	..	1·59	+0·67
Kurrachee	29·470	W S W	17	91·7	80·2	77	..	2·91	+0·58
Ajmere	29·520	W	8	92·2	79·1	85	..	6·00	—2·99
Deesa	29·512	S	11	89·7	76·8	78	..	6·51	—2·97
Rajkote	29·578	S W	9	87·4	73·7	89	0·22	7·09	—8·70
Neemuch	29·621	W S W	15	88·3	74·1	92	...	12·73	+1·45
Indore	29·619	S W	4	83·1	72·0	85	..	12·71	—1·91
Saugor	29·567	W S W	11	80·3	72·6	95	0·15	30·30	+13·48
Jubbulpur	29·597	W N W	4	79·4	72·1	100	0·22	17·94	—7·10
Hoshangabad	29·623	S W	6	82·3	74·7	96	0·02	15·30	—8·01
Khandwa	29·625	S W	11	87·7	75·8	74	..	7·74	—6·21
Raipur	29·564	W S W	13	82·0	73·6	92	1·31	15·06	—9·78
Nagpoor	29·632	W S W	8	86·2	75·1	94	0·12	20·34	—2·38
Amraoti	29·647	W	9	81·9	73·8	90	0·02	17·93	+1·58
Akola	29·635	W S W	8	87·0	74·2	84	..	17·85	+2·54
Surat	29·606	S S W	L	87·0	77·6	87	..	42·46	+21·31
Malegaon	29·647	W S W	9	86·4	72·6	74	0·08	6·31	—3·33
Bombay	29·672	W S W	16	82·6	75·7	95	0·75	40·57	—3·55
Poona	29·696	W	12	77·9	6[illegible]·9	90	0·11	6·48	—3·27
Sholapore	29·712	W S W	16	90·2	71·0	78	...	5·78	—3·38
Rutnagiri	29·724	W S W	10	82·9	74·4	95	0·95	73·89	+14·37
Belgaum	29·748	W	4	73·3	66·8	95	0·43	21·79	+4·83
Goa	29·736	W	18	82·0	75·0	95	0·66	51·02	..
Karwar	29·769	Calm	3	81·2	73·3	90	2·17	75·98	+6·60
Mangalore	29·850	W	3	78·8	72·9	90	2·43	54·12	—10·48
Calicut	29·879	Calm	6	78·3	72·2	94	3·64	48·16	—9·38
Cochin	29·896	Calm	L	78·8	72·1	9[illegible]	1·73	33·36	—13·91
Bangalore	29·863	S W	7	83·7	65·1	9[illegible]	0·33	4·41	—1·63
Secunderabad	29·724	W	10	88·7	70·8	86	0·72	11·82	+1·19
Masulipatam	29·692	W	3	92·7	76·6	[illegible]2	0·58	7·45	—2·28
Bellary	29·758	S W	10	89·0	74·3	76	..	1·63	—1·43
Cuddapah	29·762	W N W	...	97·1	79·4	61	..	4·32	—1·37
Madras	29·768	S W	10	92·2	76·2	91	0·92	7·30	+1·93
Coimbatore	29·815	S W	7	87·8	69·8	8[illegible]	0·06	0·48	—2·17
Trichinopoly	29·805	S W	8	9[illegible]·1	76·4	66	0·26	4·92	+2·17
Negapatam	29·797	N S W	5	90·0	73·7	72	0·42	3·46	+0·65
Colombo, (22nd)	29·890	S W	8	8[illegible]·0	74·0	76	0·05	5·01	—10·25

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased slowly in Sind and locally at Surat, but has risen everywhere else. The rise has been brisk at Jhansi, Jubulpore, Nagpur and Bangalore and moderate or slight in other parts of the country. The relative distribution of pressure remains much the same as yesterday, low readings obtaining in the Indus Valley and high readings in the extreme south. The baric gradients have slightly increased over the whole country and ordinary monsoon weather prevails. The barometer still reads below the normal average everywhere, the deficiency in the Punjab being large. Wind directions are generally normal over the greater part of the country, but in Sind and Gujarat they are moving cyclonically. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been nearly normal in many places, and this morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 20 miles per hour at Bombay, 18 at Deesa, [illegible] Amraoti and Karwar, 14 at Secunderabad, Khandwa and Neemuch, and 12 at Karachi, Poona and [illegible] normal mean in Sind, [illegible] also at Trichinopoly, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Sholapur, Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Nagpur, Khandwa and Deesa, but everywhere else it is [illegible]. The highest maximum was 109° at Jacobabad. The night temperature is 3° above the mean of the season at Ajmere and 4° below it at Negapatam, while the variations in all other parts of the country are slight. The lowest temperature registered last night was 65° at Bangalore. Humidity has on the whole risen and the skies continue to be almost overcast everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (3·64"), Mangalore (2·43"), Karwar (2·17"), Cochin (1·73"), Allahabad (2·33"), and Cawnpore (2·03"), and light to moderate showers are reported from Colombo, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Poona, Malegaon, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Saugor, Rajkot, Jhansi, Agra and Delhi. Normal monsoon weather conditions prevail over the greater part of the country, and more or less rain is generally to be expected. The monsoon gradient on the West coast between Karwar and Bombay continues to be fairly normal, but on the Malabar Coast it is still unusually steep and indicates the probability of moderately heavy rain and strong winds there. The isobars indicate the probability of a strong monsoon current off the West Coast between Karwar and Mangalore in the Arabian Sea.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 23.

The barometer has fallen in the Punjaub, but risen elsewhere; the increase being brisk in Burma, the Circars, Orissa, and east of the Central Provinces. The small depression near Benares yesterday is now noticed near Gorakhpore; otherwise the distribution is little changed. Gradients are steep, and readings are lowest in the Punjaub, and highest in Tennasserim. Winds, feebly cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the depression, are blowing normal in monsoon directions elsewhere. The force is decreasing in the West Coast, and is about the average elsewhere. The mean temperature is low for the season, except in Sind and Rajputana. Rain is slight in the Punjab and Rajputana, but is altogether absent in Sind, general elsewhere, and heavy in Malabar, Burma, and the North-West Provinces. Calicut reports three-and-half inches; Mangalore, Mercara and Karwar over two; Tavoy three; Moulmein four; Hazaribagh and Gorakhpur over three; Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Cawnpur over two.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd July, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·590
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	·886
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·7
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	393
Fall of Rain	0·72
Total fall during month	15·55
„ „ year	40·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd July	0·80

* From midnight to midnight.

A STRANGE case has just been heard in the Dublin courts. A distinguished local surgeon Dr. Macan was sued for *crim. con.* with one Mrs. Lynch. Mrs. Lynch was married young and her husband left her and went to America. The woman then begun a career as adventuress which for a time had an amazing success. She posed in Dublin society as an American of large means; but she was not above acting as nurse "in a good family." She seems to have entangled more than one man. Dr. Macan became acquainted with her and in a very short time married her. Before the marriage the woman made a most handsome settlement on the children of her future husband, and acted as if she really were a woman of large means. Of course the delusion was rapidly followed by discovery. The doctor found not only that he had got an adventuress without a penny but the wife of another man, who instituted proceedings. The jury, however, believed he had acted with *bona fides*, and though they were compelled to give a nominal verdict for Mr. Oliver Lynch they fixed the damages at a farthing, and added that Dr. Macan left the court without a stain on his character. It is said that Mr. Oliver Lynch is now going to sue another of the gentlemen who fell into the toils of his artful wife.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin*, imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d' Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

PIANOFORTES tuned and renovated by the experienced Tuners brought out by us from Europe. Exchanges of Pianos effected. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Pianoforte Warehouse, 1, Ash Lane, Bombay. Also at Poona.

WATCHMAKERS of Bombay and Out-Stations are informed that a large and complete Stock of best Quality Watch and Clock MATERIALS and TOOLS could be had, either Retail or Wholesale, at a very moderate rate of JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p m. and 3-30 p.m.

UP COUNTRY Residents should not fail to give a call to our Establishment in Hornby Row, Fort, when in Bombay, as our Cheap Prices for the quality we supply will amply satisfy them.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

FOOTBALLS, good, stout leather, with superior Rubber Inflators. Also Tennis Bats, with Cork Handles, very light. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANEED, one portable steam ENGINE, 14 to 16 Horse power. Apply C. JOST and Co., Meadow Street, 60.

WANTED, private PUPILS that desire to have in short time a thorough knowledge of either German, French, Italian or Russian. Charges moderate. Apply "H. H.," care of this paper.

WANTED, an intelligent native CLERK, with good handwriting, also well up in Book-keeping. Salary Rs. 50. Address "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY.—1st floor, a LARGE HALL most suitable for an Office, also a godown, in Medows Street. Apply D. MACROPOLO or Mr. E. W. FLOWER.

KIRKEE.—TO LET, a large and very comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 2, at Kirkee. Rent only Rupees 50 per month. Apply to PROPRIETORS, *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN,' *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JAMBOOL and GLUTEN BISCUITS, for the cure of Diabetes. Charcoal Biscuits, for Dyspepsia.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

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A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALAS AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goil-[illegible] [illegible]—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

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EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World; from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

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While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)
May be consulted Daily.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, to sell by Public Auction at heir Rooms, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co.

66 bales of mule yarn No, 12 of 450 lbs. each bearing the marks of the Mahalakshmi S. and Weaving Co. (Ld.).

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, twist &c.

10 cases white ground prints.
2 cases colored sarries.
3 cases white mulls and jaconets.
2 cases striped satin.
1 case dress materials.
4 bales white handkerchieves.
15 bales grey shirtings, T. cloths and madapolums.
35 cases beer in pints.
9 cases champagne in pints.
6 cases cognac.
7 cases mushrooms.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Jafferjee Jeewajee.
114 Cases Green Peas, mixed Vegetables, Asparagus Pate foi gros traffle, &c.,
On account and at the risk of Mohmedally Moosajee
25 Cases Vinegar.
On accounts and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mahomedally Sumsoodin.
MOS 123—1 Case 30 Pieces colored velvet.
On account of the concerned.
18. Bales Twist.
2. Cases and 1 Parcel Drawing Papers.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Kaderbhoy Lookmanjee—
822 9210-13—4 cases marble papers.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Vuleebhoy Abdoolaly—
789 9181-82—2 cases marble papers.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Hunsraj Waljee and Co.
48 tins saffrons each 2 lbs. (pure sun mark.)
21 „ „ 2½ lbs. (middle class.)
19 „ „ 5 lbs. (low quality.)

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will, under instructions from the Voluntary Liquidators of the Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited, sell by Public Auction on the Mill premises, at Chinchpoogly, in one lot without reserve on account of the concerned:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, admeasuring about 11,780 square yards, together with the buildings, godowns, outhouses, tanks, engine and boilers, and flour mill machinery of the best makers, Messrs. Ganz & Company, Limited, of Buda Pesth, erected and standing thereon, and known by the name of The Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu & Hormusjee, solicitors, or the liquidators, at their office. No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th July, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

REUTER'S financial telegram of yesterday evening advises a decline of ⅛d. in Bar Silver, at 50⅛d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were unchanged, in each denomination, at Monday's quotations. Consols remained at 96½; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107¼. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 92¾; Exchange on London was unaltered at fcs. 25·28.

An advance of 1-16d. in the price of spot American Cotton took place in Liverpool yesterday; and Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for July and July-August deliveries, and 1-64d. for August-September; but unaltered in the more distant positions. Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed firm; Surats steady, the total sales having been sensibly less than the previous day's, at 8,000 bales, inclusive of 700 East Indian. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 12 7-16 cents; but Futures were 7 points lower for September, and 9 for March, at 11 cents and 12·04 cents, respectively.

Cotton continues very quiet locally, with only a small business doing for spinners' account, on about the basis of previous rates. To-day, some 1,500 bales of Barsee changed hands at Rs. 200½-6, the only other purchase reported being 100 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 179½ per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been but the same moderate volume of business passing in this market as yesterday; but no further change in rates has taken place, and the feeling has remained steady.

SEEDS.—Linseed has been in rather more request to-day, and has advanced in value one anna per cwt., the quotation being now Rs. 6-3-0 to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt. Other descriptions are unchanged, and the tone of the market has remained quiet.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay are now on a very small scale, yesterday's arrivals having been as follows:—

Cotton	2,386	bales.
Wheat	8,085	cwt.
Castor seed	1,464	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, nominally, at previous quotations; but there has been no fresh business to speak of passing to-day to test rates.

EXCHANGE has been quiet all day, with rather lower rates ruling. 1s. 7 7-16d. has been available for ready three months' sight Credits; but the supply of Bills is very limited. The feeling this afternoon was rather steadier, and 1s. 7½d. for Bank Demand, which was doubtful at one time, was again quoted, and a fair amount has been done thereat. Forward Telegraphic is 1s. 7¼d.; and we quote ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 7-32 to ¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7⅜d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 7 7-16 to 15-32d.	„
Francs do.	2·05¼ to ½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been no movement worth mentioning in this market, last evening's closing rates of 102⅝ for Fours for cash; 102 9-16 for the coming settlement; and 102⅞ for the August account, having been quoted throughout, but with hardly anything doing on any line. For 4½ per cents. 104½ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in Cotton Mill scrip to-day, but the tendency of rates has, on the whole, been rather in favour of buyers, and we note a decline of Rs. 15 in Star of India; of Rs. 10 in Khatao Muccunji; and of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas, Manockji Petit, Swadeshi, and Queen, at our quotations. On the other hand, however, Bombay United are Rs. 25 higher. Empress have advanced Rs. 10; Coorla, Rs. 5; and Jevraz Balloo, Rs. 2½ per share. Port Canning shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 390. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ lower, at 967½. Bank of Bengal are Rs. 25 lower, at Rs. 980.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats ste[illegible]

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4⅝d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅜d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 7d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96½
3 per cent. French Rentes	92¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ per cent. „	82¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	50⅛d. per oz.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd July, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	4	16	22	58
Teheran	23	1	16	1	45
Suez	23	2	40	0	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 23rd July, 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	...	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
„ Madras	...	51	...	1

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	49 63	51 23	55 86	40 17
July 23, Wednesday	0 93	0 96	0 85	...
Total	50 56	52 19	56 71	40 17
Total of corresponding date last year	54 72	59 67	57 12	50 38
Do. in 1888	40 46	34 5	37 89	37 65

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following is the rainfall return of the principal B. B. & C.I. Railway stations, showing the actual rainfall gauged during the week ending Monday (9 a.m.), the 21st July, 1890:—

Station	In. ct.	Station	In. ct.
Bandora	52 14	Broach	16 87
Panjoo	52 47	Baroda	13 32
Vaiturna	49 95	Mehmedabad	11 57
Palghar	39 68	Ahmedabad	11 86
Gholvad	43 49	Viramgam	12 11
Damaun	52 69	Wadhwan	4 4
Bulsar	44 31	Dabhoi	13 3
Naosari	33 67	Sevalia	16 55
Surat	47 47	Godhra	18 59
Kim	35 61	Kharaghora	7 6

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on Saturday, the 19th July, 1890:—

Name of Stations.	Previously reported. In. ct.	Rainfall on date. In. ct.	Total during 1890. In. ct.
Ghadechi	9 49	... ...	9 49
Songad	7 99	... ...	7 99
Dhola	14 3	... ...	14 3
Chuda	4 72	... ...	4 72
Chital	8 90	... ...	8 90
Jetpur	4 45	... ...	4 45
Jetalsar	... ...	... ...	... ...
Upleta	5 54	... ...	5 54
Wansjalia	5 73	0 4	5 77
Porbandar	11 8	0 8	11 16
Junagad	13 99	0 3	14 2
Veraval	15 93	... ...	15 93

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. W."—We cannot insert a communication attacking a deserving public servant, not even if the signature of the writer were appended.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

McNEILL—July 16, at Bedford, England, the wife of J S McNeill, Assistant Engineer, I M R, Jhansi, of a son.

DEATH.

STONEY—June 13, at Tubingen, Wurtemberg, while on sick leave, from disease contracted in the Chin-Lushai Expedition. George Ormonde Stoney, Major, K O S Borderers, only surviving son of Major-General George Butler Stoney, aged 43.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BATESON—July 25, at Parel, Sophia, the beloved wife of R. H. Bateson, aged 35 years. The Funeral will leave her residence David Mill, Parel, at 3-45 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.—English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—July 19, at Sahranpore, the wife of Surgn-Major Armstrong, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

BEAVER—July 16, at "Christchurch Lodge," Simla, the wife of Major Frederick Beaver, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

POLLOCK—TARRANT—July 16, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev John Black, M A, Evelyn Pollock, Captain, Royal Artillery, younger son of George David Pollock, Esq., to Mary, fourth daughter of the late Henry Jeferd Tarrant, Esq.

DEATH.

WINCKLEY—July 19, at Fort William, Calcutta, of convulsions, Winifred Amy, the beloved infant daughter of the Rev C R T and Amy Winckley, aged 4½ months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1890.

WE complete to-day the summary of Mr. Baldwin Latham's report on the Sanitation of Bombay. It will be seen that it closely corresponds to a forecast of its general conclusions which appeared in these columns three months since. The lengthy abstracts of the document which we have published will suffice to show that, except upon one important point, it is a singularly comprehensive report, and that every aspect of the question submitted to Mr. Latham, save one, has been dealt with candidly and thoroughly. The exception is in regard to the important question of cost. Mr. Latham has no estimates of any kind to offer for the scheme that he has sketched out. He candidly says that he had no time to prepare them, as the labour involved in the sanitary investigation proper was very prolonged and arduous, and that before any estimates could be prepared surveys of the district would require to be made. The explanation is satisfactory, but the defect is disappointing all the same, and the practical result, we fear, will be that the Corporation will not be disposed to take the question seriously into consideration for some months to come, for they will naturally be reluctant to commit themselves to any scheme without knowing, at any rate within a few lakhs, what it is to cost. The financial element, moreover, is unusually important in this case, because Mr. Latham suggests the hypothesis of the Colaba outfall being too costly, and so he provides for that contingency the alternative of a continuation of the present sewage outfall at Love Grove, improved, however, by the construction of a reservoir at the outfall. Obviously, no choice can be made between these alternative proposals until at least a rough idea of the cost has been given. Meantime his report puts the city in the possession of abundant reasons why the [illegible] should not be maintained for a year longer than is necessary. The condition of the sewers, excellent though Mr. Latham declares the material and construction of them to be, is unsatisfactory to a degree. The pass to which things have come is shown in the fact that in some of them silt has been deposited to a depth of more than three and a half feet, and in some places there is an absolute stagnation of sewage. Closely connected with this is the condition of the pumps at the Pumping Station at Love Grove. These, it appears, have been lifting little more than half the capacity of the pump barrels, the consequence being that the sewage is allowed to accumulate, and the flow is checked. The recent trouble in the Marine Lines was a symptom of this defect. But here again we are reminded how much depends upon the choice of projects. Whether the Marine Lines sewer is to be raised or the sewage is to be automatically pumped into the Queen's Road sewer is a question which, like many others, can only be determined after the outfall problem has been solved. The Mahalaxmi Reservoir comes in for the strong condemnation that might have been expected for it. It has not grown in public favour of late, and the banking up of solid sewage matter in what was originally intended to be a receptacle for flood-water has made it an institution concerning which the chief question that has been asked has been, "What shall we do with it?" Still more severe is Mr. Latham's condemnation of existing methods of surface drainage. Surface water from the higher level, instead of being drained direct to the sea, is allowed to swell the volume which floods the low-lands, though these latter have more than as much water of their own as they can well dispose of. It is not creditable to the local authorities that while they were warned by their own Engineer against this mistake they persevered in it, and that, in Mr. Baldwin Latham's words, things have simply been more or less a matter of guess as to the quantity of rain and flood-water likely to be dealt with. It is a radical change which the city is invited to make in its method of disposing of flood-water. The lands which are above high-water mark ought to be drained, in Mr. Latham's opinion, direct to the sea. This advice, which has been given to the Municipality before, will probably now be carried out in any scheme that may be resolved upon.

The *crux* of the whole problem is, however, the position of the outfall. If Love Grove should be retained as the site, it will be by way of a compromise arrived at on economical grounds. A good deal, it is evident, can be done without going to Colaba. A sewage reservoir at Love Grove will enable us to get rid of a very considerable amount of the fouling of the foreshore on that side of the town and of the consequent vitiation of the air when the wind comes from that quarter. The discharge would, in that case, be only while the tide is on the ebb. The marked preponderance of westerly winds is *prima facie* of course an objection to discharge upon what is, for the greater part of the year, the windward side of the island. But there is all the difference in the world between a constant discharge and a discharge only while the tide is on the ebb. It would have been an advantage if Mr. Latham had more fully dealt with the practical result of a continuation of the Love Grove discharge, modified, as he suggests it might be, by a reservoir. How much less, for instance, would the sea upon that side be polluted under the new conditions than it is now? The point is of some importance, inasmuch as objections of various kinds may be raised hereafter to the Colaba outfall project. As to the efficacy of that project, Mr. Latham speaks with no little confidence. His investigation of the currents has led him to believe that sewage turned into the sea at that point will never come back; and that the mixing action of the sea will render it innocuous even if the current failed to carry it away. The Colaba outfall has been rejected in the past apparently upon an entirely mistaken view as to the currents in that part of the harbour. It has been said, we know not with what truth, that the origin of the mistake was a clerical error in the report of some tidal observations made two and twenty years ago, in which "ebb" was written for "flood," and "flood" for "ebb." The thoroughness with which Mr. Latham has made his observations upon this and other elements of the enquiry will warrant the authorities concerned in accepting his conclusions as to the direction of the tidal currents off Colaba Point. Whether or not Colaba Point is the most suitable for the outfall, it is to be hoped that Government and all concerned will approach the consideration of the question with an open mind, and that they will not be in any degree influenced by the recollection of a former rejection of the project which appears to have been prompted by an error on an important matter of fact. Mr. Latham's idea is that the outfall sewer running to Colaba is to carry the sewage of the whole island, the contents of those sewers which cannot be drained into it by gravitation being automatically pumped into it by water high pressure. This high-level gravitation sewer would extend from Government House at Parel to Colaba, where a covered reservoir would be constructed on the foreshore at the point of outfall. In anticipation of any official objection that may be raised to a sewage reservoir in a locality in which Government are so specially interested as they are in Colaba, emphasis should be given to Mr. Latham's assurance that a properly constructed covered sewage reservoir at that spot would not be the slightest nuisance or annoyance to any one.

One result of this very valuable report is materially to narrow the field of choice. It will hardly be possible, after what Mr. Latham has told us, to continue to regard the land utilisation of sewage as one of the alternative methods available to us. Bombay suffers for the purposes of such an enterprise as that from the fact that it is more abundantly supplied with sea than with land. And although we might add to our land by banking up *kachra* upon the shore at Coorla, Mr. Latham shows that so long a period must elapse before soil thus made would be fit for the reception of sewage that the experiment would be scarcely worth trying. He pronounces also against the intermittent filtration system, as well as against the costly method of treating sewage chemically. His own success in applying sewage to land in a number of English cities gives the mark of impartiality to his strong recommendation in this case in favour of a discharge of sewage into the sea. Whatever decision may be ultimately come to upon the question as a whole, this report cannot fail to bring about important reforms in the sanitation of the city. The efficient disposal of the flood-waters, the separation of sewage from flood-waters, the removal of the great and growing nuisance at Mahalaxmi, the improvement of the pumping apparatus at Love Grove, and the consequent accelleration of the flow of sewage through sewers lately silted up,—in these respects improvement may be looked for whatever judgment may ultimately be pronounced upon the scheme as a whole. Meantime there is one financial consideration arising out of the report which it will at no time be premature to act upon. Public opinion will almost certainly pronounce against a piecemeal solution of the problem of the sanitation of Bombay. Whether the major or the minor project be adopted a large expenditure will necessarily have to be incurred, and it becomes a question for consideration whether Government, in view of this certain addition to our local burdens, ought not again to be asked to deal more considerately with the city than they have hitherto been disposed to do in regard to the terms of repayment of loans for municipal works. The case for a reconsideration of the whole question is greatly strengthened by a report which seems to bring us within measurable distance of large expenditure upon works of urgent sanitary importance.

A RECENT judgment of the Calcutta High Court reminds us that the maxim *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* rests upon legal sanction as well as upon charity and good feeling. The editor of a Bengali paper was charged with libel, the offence consisting in the publication of an obituary notice in which the foibles, real or imaginary, of a native gentleman who does not seem to have been at the worst a noticeably objectionable person, were set out with ridiculous malignity. The notice must have seemed to all who read it to be as absurd as it was unkind, and when it was made the subject of a prosecution under Section 499 of the Penal Code the offending journalist offered no justification for it, admitted through his counsel that he had undoubtedly offended against the law, and so saved himself, as the Judge plainly intimated, from a severer punishment than the fine of five hundred rupees which was imposed upon him. The defendant's counsel admitted that his client had undoubtedly offended against the law. The Indian Penal Code is clear upon the point that it is as easy to libel the dead as the living, provided that we can show that the living people interested in the reputation of the dead are reasonably aggrieved by it. Explanation 1 of Section 499 lays down that "it may amount to defamation to impute anything to a deceased person if the imputation would harm the reputation of that person if living, and is intended to be hurtful to the feelings of his family or other near relatives." Like much else in the Code, the provision is splendidly reasonable and takes due account of human nature, which ages ago found expression for its sentiments in the worship of ancestors. There is scarcely a man living who would not rather be libelled himself—for he can take care of his own reputation—than see the dead members of his family libelled. The question involved in the Calcutta case has more than once been raised in England, and there the principle has been affirmed that where the libel is calculated to bring the dead man's representatives into contempt an action will lie. The one difficulty that arises is as to the remoteness of the progenitor whose good name is attacked. The bar sinister on many a noble escutcheon in England proclaims the fact that one of the ladies of the house, who may have lived, say in the time of Charles the Second, was no better than she should be, so that unless the Herald's College is to be brought into court a certain amount of reflections upon the ancestors of a family must be permitted. The Lord Shaftesbury of our times, too, must look complacently upon the records which have handed down to posterity the name of an ancestor of his own King Charles's time as "the wicked Lord Shaftesbury," just as the Royal House of Saxony has managed to overlook the liberties which Carlyle took with an ancestor of theirs when he named Augustus, Elector of Saxony, "the Man of Sin." In France the law courts have not always been indulgent in these matters, for some years since damages were given in Paris to a nobleman who sought for reparation for some unkind things that were written about an ancestor of his who lived wickedly in the sight of men and angels long before the Revolution. The Indian Penal Code, which is sentimental only so far as sentiment runs parallel with good sense, is not quite as widely-embracing as that. But for all cases in which a real wrong had been done, as it had undoubtedly been in the *Reis and Rayat* defamation case, it provides a reasonable and adequate remedy.

OUR Hyderabad correspondent telegraphs the substance of the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Nizam's Escort incident. The report formulates the conclusions which everyone must have arrived at who followed the evidence given before the Commission, and so far there is little in it that is new. One paragraph in it, however, will be read with pleasure by all who are jealous of the honour and good name of British officers. Mr. Inverarity, it will be remembered, raised the contention that Lieutenant Gallie was actuated in the reports to which he had given currency by a desire to gain pecuniary compensation from the Nizam. The Commission find, we are glad to see, "that there is no evidence to prove that Lieutenant Gallie seriously contemplated claiming damages." This is satisfactory, for though the conduct of this officer was rash and thoughtless and in other ways reprehensible, a much darker colour would have been given to it had there been any ground for the suspicion that a desire to make money out of the Nizam was at the back of Lieutenant Gallie's strange proceedings. All ground for suspicion of that kind has been removed by the explicit statement of the Commission, and it must now be dismissed from any hypothesis by which it is sought to explain a not very easily explicable incident. Captain Beauclerk seems to have written a separate report which adds to the strength of the already-established proposition that the collision was a pure accident. It is impossible not to agree with him that, having decided to report the occurrence to the General, the officers did not leave the matter in his hands, instead of communicating with the newspapers, one of which was conspicuous in giving an air of exaggeration to the episode. Publicity is a good thing in many cases, and often a man cannot do better than confide his grievances to the newspapers. There are also cases in which he cannot do worse, and this was surely one of them.

ABOUT the middle of next month the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to proceed to Germany for a stay of several weeks, during which they are to be the guests of Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold of Prussia, at Potsdam, and of the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Oldenburg at Schloss Rastede, a beautiful country seat (once a Benedictine Abbey) between Oldenburg and Wilhelmshaven.

LADY LANSDOWNE, while at home, is to be the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and the Dowager-Duchess of Abercorn during her visit, and she will make a short stay at Bowood.

THE passengers on board the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's s. s. Poseidon, which arrived in port from Trieste on Tuesday, had rather an exciting experience towards the close of their voyage. The Poseidon, in command of Captain Lemesich, left Trieste on the 3rd current, and all went well till Aden was passed, when stormy weather was encountered. When about three hundred miles from Bombay, some commotion was created by the screw shaft breaking. But the excitement did not last long. The captain at once passed the order to hoist sail, and, running before the wind, a comfortable voyage, without any further mishap, was made to Bombay, where in dock the vessel is now having a new shaft fitted to her, so that the ship will be ready for the return voyage on the 1st of August.

THE enhanced Abkari tax in Goa will come into force from next August. The duty on cocoanut tree will be Rs. 5 and on cajury Rs. 3. The price on country spirits will be raised to Rs. 2-3 per gallon, and on inferior quality to 14 annas per gallon.

COMMENTING on Lady Harris's visits to the Sassoon General Hospital, the *Madras Times* says:—At the close of each of her visits there the patients have a busy time of it in disposing of the beautiful jellies, custards, and such like good things specially prepared by the *chef* at Ganeshkhind. Nor is the nursing staff forgotten. One may often see a Government House carriage standing in the compound of the Hospital waiting to take the hard-working nurses for an evening drive. Would we had a Lady Harris in Madras!

POLO players will be glad to learn that the 16th Lancers, now on the roster for India, are likely to keep up the credit of the British Cavalry in their devotion to the game and also apparently its credit for giving long prices for mounts. Eighteen of the 16th polo ponies were lately sold at the hammer at an average of more than eighty guineas.

THE report of Badham Pile and Co., Limited, for the past year, shows a profit of Rs. 70,000, and the directors propose a dividend of Rs. 12 per share.

A FREE grant of land has been made by Government for the building of a Town Hall, which the public of Dibrugarh propose to erect to the memory of Mr. McWilliam, the late Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur in Assam.

A LITTLE narrative in the annual report of the Lahore Government Gardens throws a happy light upon the assistance which the native agriculturist gives to Government in its efforts to better his lot. Seeds of a new kind of Indian corn, from which great things were hoped, were distributed to some zemindars for experiment. None of them, in return, appear able to say whether it was a success or not: and one at least is known to have used the half-grown crop as fodder for his cattle without waiting to see the results at all.

THE Secunderabad paper reports that the whole household of Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung, one of the best known of the noblemen at the Nizam's capital, has been busy for a week past, in celebrating the marriage of a couple of dolls. The Ceremonies have been conducted with great splendour. The affair was got up to please the grand-daughter of the Nawab, a child of seven.

AN Examiner of Accounts office will, within the next two months, be established in connection with the East Coast Railway. Waltair in the Vizagapatam district is to be the head-quarters of the office.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 12th July in Calcutta was 177 against 172 and 161 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 38. There were 26 deaths from cholera against 10 and 15 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 3 in the previous week. There were 8 deaths from tetanus, against 11 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 60 and 23 respectively, against 64 and 15 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 21·3 per mille per annum, against 21·5, the mean of the last five years.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The British Army in Egypt is shortly to be reduced.

SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS.

Much sickness prevails among the troops at Cairo, and small-pox is spreading in the neighbouring villages.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

The Second Battalion of the Grenadier Guards embarked on board the Tamar at Chatham to-day. The embarkation was made in an orderly manner.

FATAL RIOTS IN CHILI.

VALPARAISO SACKED.

VALPARAISO, JULY 22.

Five thousand rioters here to-day have sacked the town. One shop-keeper, whose premises were looted, fired on the mob, and killed several. The troops are being called out to quell the disturbances.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MR. BRADLAUGH INTERCEDES FOR THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Stanhope, in reply to a question of Mr. Bradlaugh, who suggested a merciful revision of the heavy sentences passed on the Grenadier Guardsmen, said he had not yet perused the reports of the trials, but he deprecated any interference on the part of Parliament in the matter.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Sergeant Bates, of the 1st Battalion of the Warwickshire Regiment, is the winner of the Queen's prize.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL CHAIRMANSHIP.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Sir John Lubbock has been elected chairman of the County Council, in succession to Lord Rosebery, by a majority of two-thirds.

THE CESSION OF HELIGOLAND.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The House of Commons has read the Bill for the cession of Heligoland for the first time.

THE CURTIS AND HARVEY CONTEST.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Colonel Brown, of Calcutta, has won the £14 prize in the Curtis and Harvey Contest at Bisley.

THE NIZAM'S ESCORT INCIDENT.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 23.

The Special Commission of Enquiry into the sowar-tonga incident has sent in its report to the Minister. Though not yet published formally I have seen an early copy. The decision is a lengthy one, extending to thirteen printed foolscap pages. It is signed by General Campbell and Mr. Dunlop. Captain Beauclerk also signs, but adds: "I agree in substance with the above and submit my own note."

After a careful examination of all the evidence the Court, summing up, says:—We find (1) there is no proof of the assertion in Lieut. Gallie's letter of 17th June that the sowar deliberately put his horse at the tonga; (2) there is no proof of the sowar having delivered a cut at Lieut. Gallie with his sabre; (3) the collision was the result of an accident, the accused's horse being uncontrollable, nor is he to blame; (4) the description, in the letter of 17th June, of the officers being in a bruised and shaken condition is exaggerated; (5) there is no evidence to prove that Lieutenant Gallie seriously contemplated claiming damages. It may be assumed he made the remarks ascribed to him on this head, while he was angry and annoyed at the collision.

Captain Beauclerk's separate note, analysing the evidence and probabilities, is a very able document. Early in the note he says, "one of the first admissions elicited by Mr. Inverarity in cross-examination from Lieutenant Gallie is, in my opinion, the most important evidence given at the enquiry. Lieutenant Gallie said the sowar was about 40 or 50 yards from me when I first saw him. He was going at full gallop when I first saw him. At that time as a matter of fact I did not see the Nizam or any of the party. I had not seen the Nizam or his party when the collision took place or any police out-rider." Arguing closely from this and from personal observation on the spot, Captain Beauclerk shows the sowar was, therefore, at least 100 yards in advance of his proper place when he collided with the tonga. This is the statement of all three officers. This at once made the probability of bolting almost a certainty. It also contradicted the most injurious part of the charge, namely, that "driving they met the Nizam preceded by three off his guards. The foremost trooper breasted the tonga ponies, &c.," all in the Nizam's presence, and that he took no notice. Captain Beauclerk's conclusion is that the accused collided with the tonga while running away, and that the whole was simply and purely an accident. Captain Beauclerk adds it was very unfortunate that, having decided to report the occurrence to the General for action and advice, the officers did not leave the case entirely in his hands, instead of communicating with the *Deccan Times* and the *Pioneer* correspondent.

THE NATIONAL BANK FRAUD CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

On the Small Cause Court reference, in which Mr. W. Brown sued the National Bank of India for the value of a cheque cashed by an imposter, Arthur Brown, and which came on for hearing this afternoon on the Appellate Side of the High Court, their lordships were of opinion that it was no reference at all, and that section 69, Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, under which it was sent up, gave them no authority to act in the matter. They, therefore, declin[illegible] interfere with the original judgment.

THE FENN DIVORCE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 23.

The Fenn cross-suits for divorce were before the Recorder to-day, but were adjourned till to-morrow. The counsel being agreed that the Recorder has no jurisdiction the cases will be transferred to the Court of the Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, at Bassein.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JULY 23.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Melpomene arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 22.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Thisbe left this evening for Bombay.

JULY 23.

Mail steamer Rome, from China; Khedive, from Aden; and mail steamer Parramatta, from Australia, arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 11th, arrived at Singapore on the 22nd instant.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE.

OUR London correspondent, writing on the 4th July, says:—The rumour to which, I think, I referred last week that Sir John Gorst was about to proceed to Royat for the cure, seems to have been unfounded, or at any rate premature. The fears expressed that the Select Committee to inquire into the claims of the officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service might not after all get to business this Session were set at rest on Wednesday, when the members held their preliminary meeting. A number of gentlemen, connected with the London Committee of the Uncovenanted Association and the Civil Engineers Society, were present in the House, but the public was not admitted to the Committee Room. As was anticipated, Sir John Gorst was appointed chairman, and arrangements for the regular sitting were made. Now that the Select Committee have met and decided upon their course of procedure they are losing no time in getting to serious work. They re-assemble next Tuesday, and the first witness to be examined is Mr. Edward Jenkins, the able counsel of the Uncovenanted Association. It was very natural that the Select Committee should wish to hear *in limine* the gentleman who, for some considerable time past, has been engaged in preparing the case for the aggrieved officers, and who has been prominently connected with the movement from the beginning. But Mr. Jenkins, I understand, was not personally desirous of being called. He has drawn up what is generally recognised here as a most masterful abstract of the demands put forward, a copy of which is now in the possession of every member of the Select Committee. As a former member of Parliament, Mr. Jenkins would, as a matter of course, be desirous of assisting the Committee to the best of his ability, but he thinks that as he is not an Uncovenanted official and has never been in India, his examination would be superfluous. Mr. Jenkins takes too modest a view of his competence to be heard before the Select Committee. He understands the question as well, if not better, than any member of the Service now in this country, and if he agrees to give evidence, as it is to be hoped he will, he is sure to throw considerable light on the problems which Sir John Gorst and his colleagues have to solve. I hear that at the private sitting on Wednesday, the desirability or otherwise of calling witnesses from India was fully considered. Mr. King seems to have convinced the Committee that it would be necessary to summon home about six gentlemen. It is understood that when they come—in all probability not until next Session—privilege leave will be granted, but otherwise they will receive no help from the public exchequer. Their expenses will, therefore, have to be provided from some other source. I am glad to hear a rumour, which appears to be well founded, that there is no danger of the interests of the Uncovenanted and Civil Engineers' Associations clashing in any way. If, as I understand is the case, the Civil Engineers have followed the example of the rest of the Service in placing themselves in Mr. King's hands, they may be congratulated on having done a wise thing. In calling evidence, priority is to be given to those officials who will be leaving for India between now and next Session. Among the earliest of the witnesses will, I believe, be a well-known and venerable Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, who is now in this country on leave.

THE PRICE OF WHISKEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Immediately following the announcement of the increased duty on imported wines and spirits, I observed in your paper advertisements announcing a relative increase in the prices of whiskeys and brandies. This was two or three months ago, when the rate of exchange for demand drafts on London was 1*s.* 5*d.* and under. Following the example of the advertisers, every wine-merchant added three annas to the price of a bottle of whiskey, whether the price of it was Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 3. As a matter of course, sellers realised large profits on stocks imported *previous* to the imposition of the additional duty. As exchange is now 1*s.* 7½*d.*, or over fifteen per cent. better than when it was 1*s.* 5*d.* with every prospect of going higher, will not these good merchants give us our whiskey at the old prices, at least while the rupee stands at 1*s.* 7*d.* ?—Yours, &c.,

FERRINTOSH GLENLIVET.

Byculla, July 22.

"A SEEKER AFTER TRUTH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A "Seeker after Truth" wishes to know the "exact" difference between the political parties of England, and says:—"Lexicographers have been consulted on the subject, and the information gained therefrom is unsatisfactory." Surely he does not expect to find a complete and comprehensible delineation in the ordinary dictionary. If a "Seeker after Truth" will procure Dr. Webster's complete dictionary of the English language, at £1-11-6, and Chambers' Encyclopœdia of Universal Knowledge, he will be able by research to satisfy his yearning, ambitious soul, not only on political, but historical, scientific, or any other subject that may beset him.—Yours, &c.,

ATTICUS.

A LADY'S LETTER FROM BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space, in your columns, to say that the letter you republished in to-day's *Gazette* from *The Woman's Cycle*, was never intended for publication anywhere, but was a personal letter to a friend.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 23. E. BRAINERD RYDER.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

CONSIDERING the rain that had been falling during the day, very fair weather favoured the mounted sports at the Marine Lines yesterday afternoon. The following are the results:—

TENT-PEGGING.

1\. D. Knight. 2. C. H. Ross.

QUARTER-MILE PONY SCURRY.

1\. J. Bateson. 2. C. H. Ross. 3. F. C. Allen.

POSTILLION RACE.

1\. S de Saone. 2. J. A. Bateson.

EGG AND SPOON RACE.

1\. C. H. Ross. 2. J. A. Bateson.

UMBRELLA AND CHEROOT RACE.

1\. D. Knight. 2. C. H. Ross. 3. G. E. Schofield.

TIME RACE.

1\. D. Brooks. 2. J. A. Bateson. 3. E. E. Steel.

HORSE RACE.

1\. W. Munro. 2. W. F. Symington. 3. D. G. Brooks.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Thursday, 24th July, 1890.

Vigil of Saint James, Apostle and Martyr.

6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Friday, 25th July, 1890.

Festival of Saint James, Apostle and Martyr.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

CRICKET.

BARONET C. C. *VS.* AHMEDNUGGER.

OWING to the rain, this game did not commence till after twelve o'clock yesterday. Ahmednugger, winning the toss, elected to bat, sending in first Messrs. A. D. Wilkins and P. H. Cunninghame, but when only three runs had been scored, the latter was caught at the wickets by Barucha. Captain Smith now went in, and some steady play was witnessed. The new-comer, who opened with a 4 hit, played a very spirited game, and when the Captain was bowled, the score had been raised to 26. Page filled the vacancy, and a long stand was made, both he and Cunninghame playing very steadily, but only 7 runs came of the partnership, when Wilkins was given out l-b-w off Pavri's bowling. After tiffin wickets fell rapidly, although Page held on a long time, contributing 23 during the time he saw many of his fellows dismissed. At last a nicely-pitched ball by Gagrat caused him to retire, and the innings closed for 76. Gagrat bowled remarkably well, taking four wickets for only 3 runs.

The Parsees made a bad start, Pavri, who was partnered by L. R. Mehta, being bowled by Rushman before a run was made. Then when 14 runs had been scored, of which Mehta contributed 11, one hit being a good 4, Mehta was unfortunately run out. Dubash, one of the best Parsee bats, then went in, and gave a splendid display, and scored fast, making 25 before he was caught. Bapasola was the next to go in; and he also played a capital game, although he lost his partner, Framji, before many runs were made. When he was joined by Gagrat, however, the game became very lively, and a very long stand was made. Both men were most unmerciful on the bowling, and the fielders had a hot time of it. Changes of bowling were frequently tried without any effect, the balls being driven all over the field. At last, after making 40 in about half an hour Gagrat got his leg in front of the wicket, and was given out, (5 for 148). Bapasola and Ayrton then played out time, when the score stood at 154 for 5 wickets. The following are the scores:—

AHMEDNAGAR.

A D Wilkins l-b-w b Pavri	9
P H Cunninghame c Panthaki b Bharucha	0
Capt Smith b Gagrat	20
R B Page b Gagrat	23
H Hayward, run out	2
M Kennedy b Gagrat	6
Dr Mannsell b Eranee	1
J S Cameron, not out	2
Pte Rushman c Ayrton b Eranee	0
R B Stewart b Eranee	0
C J Morris b Gagrat	1
Extras	12
Total	76

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
M E Pavri	105	9	31	1
N K Bharucha	70	8	14	1
B D Gagrat	45	5	3	4
N Bapasola	50	5	6	0
Eranee	16	1	9	3

BARONET C. C.

M E Pavri b Rushman	0
L R Mehta, run out	11
M Framji c Cunningham b Cameron	22
D S Dubash c Page b Kennedy	25
N C Bapasola not out	49
B D Gagrat l-b-w b Page	40
B D Ayrton not out	3
N R Bharucha, K R Eranee, D B Tapia, N P Panthaki	To bat
Extras	4
Total for 5 wickets	154

LIBERAL C. C. *VS.* THE LORD REAY C. C.

A CRICKET MATCH between the above Clubs was played on Sunday last, on the Esplanade ground. Owing to heavy rain the game was stopped at 4 p.m. The following are the full scores:—

LORD REAY C. C.

M Colabawala b Karanjia	11
E D Mody b Karanjia	1
B K Lala c Beramji b Karanjia	1
D B Tapia c and b Doctor	0
H P Kurany c Doctor b Karanjia	7
P E Harda, l-b-w b Karanjia	8
M E Settna b Karanjia	1
M Unwala b Madon	9
J J Mowdawalla b Karanjia	3
R Desai b Karanjia	1
F Dustoor b Karanjia	0
L Modi not out	3
Extras	9
Total	54

LIBERAL C. C.

K J Gazdar c Kolabawala b Settna	4
J B Madon c Kolabwalla b Settna	1
N F Guzdar b Tapia	0
P E Affinwala run out b Tapia	19
S H Bode b Tapia	7
B S Karanjia b Mowdawalla	6
B D Doctor b Tapia	0
D N Karanjia not out	15
P Captain not out	7
S Furdoonji, M B Lam, P P Zal	To bat
Extras	8
Total	67

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon Sir Henry Morland presided, and the others present were Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, A. M. Dharamsi, Harkissondas Narotumdas, M. B. Barbhaya, Fazulbhoy Visram, M. N. Banaji, and Dosabhoy Framji.

LOAN WORKS.

The Chairman moved that, as in consequence of the arrangements between the Government of India and Bombay not being completed as to the terms, &c., for raising money for the 35 lakhs loan and the fifth instalment of the Tansa Water-Works loan (25 lakhs), it is necessary to provide funds for payment of works chargeable to such loans and already in progress, the Standing Committee resolve that, as applied for by the Commissioner in his letter, dated the 22nd inst., sanction be given to the disposal at ruling market rates of the balance of four per cent. Government paper, belonging to the surplus cash deposit account, amounting to Rs. 153,600, to meet immediate requirements, in the beginning of next month; that the Corporation be recommended to grant a general sanction to the payment pending the raising of the said loan funds and advances from time to time from the following sources:—(1) surplus cash balance; (2) unexpended balances of the 44 lakhs and 7 lakhs sanitary works loan, 12 lakhs drainage and water-works loan, Rs. 10,08,500, miscellaneous works loan, and Rs. 2,48,000 Agripada house sullage connections loan; (3) Municipal Building Fund, and (4) Tansa Water Works loan, interest, investment; that as applied for by the Chief Accountant, in his letter to the Commissioner, dated 26th inst., the Corporation be recommended to sanction payments on account of the different loan works now in progress of being made by advances from time to time from the available balances in hand, irrespective of the particular loan, in which such works may have been included, so that the necessity of selling invested funds on inopportune occasions may be avoided."

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

THE DECORATION OF THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.

The Municipal Secretary read a letter, dated 3rd instant, from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 1,740 from savings in the new works grant for 1890-91, out of Rs. 12,000 provided for telephonic communication with the Vehar Water Works to meet an expenditure of Rs. 4,240 for the erection of a bas-relief to be placed in the blank tympanum at the entrance of the Arthur Crawford Markets.

Another letter was read from the Commissioner, reporting that the span of the arch is 12 feet 4½ inches, and that it is the central one of the three tympana, which it is proposed to fill, stating that Mr. Griffiths will prepare a design, when the funds are sanctioned, and that one of the two existing tympana cost Rs. 3,013. At the time this was executed, marble was very cheap, and, moreover, a much larger block is required for the new work.

The chairman moved that the Corporation should be recommended to sanction the payment of Rs. 1,740 as applied for by the Commissioner; also that the design should be submitted to the Committee before the work is proceeded with, and that the sculptor guarantee that the total cost shall not exceed Rs. 4,240.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Carroll and carried.

After transacting some other business of no public interest the Committee adjourned.

THE SANITATION OF BOMBAY.

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM'S REPORT.

III.

(Concluded from yesterday's issue.)

COMING to the question of house-drainage, Mr. Latham points out that it is essential to the proper working of a system of sewerage that a drain from every house should communicate with the sewer, and that the house-connections should be of the simplest character. The present arrangements he condemns as likely to lead to complication, and he advises that traps should be placed at the ground level so as to admit of better inspection and cleansing when required. In the case of houses that may require perfect drainage arrangements the plan of house-connection may be similar to that adopted in England. In the best houses, of course, water-closets of the English pattern will be used, and it will be well to reject all pan and valve closets, and only use the plain hopper and wash-out pattern. Referring to the gulley system, Mr. Latham says that owing to the vile purposes to which these gulleys are put he has not the slightest hesitation in saying that they are very detrimental to the health of the inhabitants. "The nuisance of these gulleys in a country like England," he says, "would not be permitted for a single moment, and should anything like such a state of things occur the owners of the property would be summoned before a Justice of the Peace, and summarily dealt with, and I think you require some such law and mode of dealing with these cases in Bombay, for the evil is wide-spread, and doubtless leads to the sacrifice of human life, which it is the object of the law to protect."

Mr. Latham then briefly describes the present halalcore system, which he emphatically condemns in the following terms:—

I cannot speak too strongly against such a disgusting and unsanitary system; under it you have the daily accumulation of dangerous organic matter, often near or in very close proximity to the habitation than the collection and carrying of this matter by men and women who ought to be engaged in some more noble occupation, and again you have the cartage of the material through the streets to the disgust of the sensitive public, and, lastly, the repulsive operation of men entering the tanks that receive the fœces and mixing them with water. Now all this vile business can be at once dispensed with if every house is connected with the sewers, and these solid matters are distributed in detail over the whole system of sewers instead of being admitted wholesale at particular points of the system; and by the abolition of this system a very large sum of money would be annually saved, which is now expended in the collection of the fœces only of the population.

The use of sea-water, mixed with the fœces and turned into the sewers under the high temperature of Bombay, leads to the escape of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and I am bound to confess that in the whole course of my experience, I have never seen or smelt sewers, the air of which is so strongly impregnated with this disagreeable and poisonous gas.

Mr. Latham remarks that the present volume of the water-supply of Bombay would be sufficient to keep the sewers in good order if it were only properly conducted into them. The volume of sewage is small compared with some towns, but it is sufficient if the sewers receive proper attention, and as the volume of the water-supply will shortly be considerably augmented allowance must be made for this in any new sewerage works. Mr. Latham then makes his proposals in regard to the course of the sewer that is to lead to the contemplated outfall at Colaba. This part of the report is so important that we must quote it *verbatim*.

If the outfall into the sea is made at Colaba, as I recommend, then such outfall sewer may run along the western shore for some distance, striking into the highland when necessary to get sufficient cover for the work, and continuing through high ground. In this way a high level gravitation sewer may be formed all the way from above the Government House at Parel to Colaba, which would receive and discharge a considerable volume of sewage by direct gravitation.

The out-fall sewer may have an invert level at Colaba at 83·0 on Town Hall datum, and to take the sewage of the whole island, would require to be 7 feet 6 inches diameter, and have a fall of 1 in 2,500, but as it passed upwards into the district its diameter would diminish, while its rate of fall would increase, and in fact every part of the sewer would be graded in size with reference to the amount of work it had to perform.

The sewage now or hereafter at Love Grove pumping station may be taken by the shortest route to the proposed gravitation sewer, and the sewage of all other districts abutting upon the outfall sewer that cannot be conveniently or properly drained into it by gravitation or by gravitation to the Love Grove system of sewers, should be pumped into the high level outfall. At present you have before you a project to form two additional pumping stations in order to effectually deal with the sewerage of your district, one for the north district and the other for the south district. You have also before you a project for considerably extending the system of sewerage in connection with the existing sewers. I strongly advise that at present nothing should be done towards making any further extension of the sewers until the most important matter, the question of the outfall, has been decided; when this has been settled, it will be a question for consideration as to what method shall be adopted for raising the sewage in all the present unsewered low level district or districts, the sewage of which will not gravitate into the existing sewers, or into the proposed gravitation sewers.

The method of transmitting power from one central station to a number of points within the district, where the sewage shall be automatically pumped by means of water at high pressure, will have many advantages in your district, such as the following:—It will diminish the size, depth, and cost of sewers, man-holes, and ventilators, and the sewers can have better falls so as to cause them to work more efficiently. The sewage in each district would be pumped locally, and at the level at which it is found, and consequently should not all be allowed to gravitate to the lowest part of the district to be again pumped up. Only one staff of engineers and engine-drivers and stokers would be required at the central station, which might be at the present pumping station at Love Grove. The water used in transmitting power can, after use, be employed for flushing the sewers, road-watering, or irrigation. The water required for the transmission of power may be collected by means of filter-tunnels and land drains from the ground, and so a circulation in the under-ground waters towards some point outside the city would be secured, and the effect would be extremely beneficial to the health of the whole district, and so a sanitary advantage would accrue from being able to get rid of what, no doubt, has been a source of much ill-health in Bombay. The high pressure water may also be used for a number of useful purposes in the district, one of which is the extinction of fires, for by using a combination hydrant, known as the Greathead Hydrant, your present low pressure water may have all the force impressed upon it that could otherwise only be secured by steam fire-engines. You could also use the power, if required, to pump sea-water for road watering at a number of points within the district. Automatic hydraulic pumping must not be confounded with any system in which air pressure or a vacuum is produced, both of which methods have special disadvantages when applied to the raising of sewage. Under the hydraulic system a chamber is formed below the level of the streets in which two automatic direct-acting pumping engines would be placed, which would be actuated by high pressure water. The machines are applicable to every variation in lift, which is not the case with other systems, as all that has to be done is to grade the size of the cylinders to meet every inequality of lift throughout the district. The engines are controlled by floats, and one engine will perform all the work required from it. The second engine is used as a reserve, and the two engines are worked alternately. The floats of both machines are capable of adjustment so that should one engine become overpowered the second would come into action of its own accord. The power generated at the central station could be transmitted through pipes to every part of the district, and of the indicated horse-power of the engine used for generating the power, on an average nearly 60 per cent., would be available, and would be realised in actual work done in raising the sewage, and which by a comparison with the duty got from the present pumping-engines at Love Grove, or 36 per cent., contrasts very favourably. The hydraulic machinery is of the simplest character, and not unlike that which may be seen at work in the docks here, performing a variety of useful operations.

Coming now to the subject of surface water, Mr. Latham says that means should be taken for preventing as far as practicable the dangerous flooding of the lower parts of the district and for providing the means of draining all low-lands to the greatest possible extent. At the present time owing to the pernicious practice of allowing the sewage that fouls the city, and the rainwater that should wash it, to become mixed and be discharged into open reservoirs and into the sea on the windward side, there is no wonder that a nuisance is created, and it is fortunate that more serious effects have not followed such utter disregard of the laws that govern the health of communities. The local authority appeared to have disregarded the excellent advice that has been given them from time to time that there should be a complete segregation of rainwater from sewage. And the consequence has been much ill-health and a serious nuisance. None of the existing sluices are of sufficient capacity to deal with the flood-waters of the district, and it is important that ample means for this end shall be provided either at Love Grove or Worlee or at both places. This leads Mr. Latham to touch upon the state of the existing reservoir near the Vellard. He observes:—

The level of the bottom of the reservoir is 77·0, but there is a channel of greater depth, formed in the bed of the reservoir from Clerk Road to the Love Grove sluices, which is now silted up, and to a great extent there is a deposit of solid matter mixed with sewage in the bottom of this reservoir, which on decomposing under the heat of a tropical sun, gives off gases that more or less (especially when the material is freshly deposited) spread their noxious influence for a considerable distance, and to which I understand your attention has been drawn by your medical officer of health. No wonder that this deposit takes place and becomes a nuisance, which always must be the case under the present reservoir system, and the admittance of foul liquid to these reservoir, which carry with them solid matters liable to speedy decomposition. What happens is this: The mixed waters are brought down the open channel from Bellasis Bridge. The floor of this channel is a few feet below the floor of the reservoir, and the channel made along the floor of the reservoir is smaller than the channel that brings the flood-water down. The reservoir at all times contains more or less water, and as the channel discharges into the reservoir at Clerk Road, a sudden check in the velocity of flow occurs, and as a natural consequence down goes the solid matter, until a great accumulation of it has occurred at the Clerk Road end of the reservoir and in the channel that should have formed a drainage channel. Owing to the existence of the deposit in the reservoir it has not been deemed prudent to allow the reservoir to become dry or to lower its water to such an extent as to serve as a proper drainage outlet for the district, and hence the train of evils, which I feel I have very imperfectly described, has arisen. If the local authorities would complete the works of sewerage by diverting all sewage from the flood-channels the nuisance of the existing reservoir would disappear.

Mr. Latham expresses his decided opinion that a permanent reservoir of this description ought to be altogether abolished, and that the system, which has answered so well in the Fen districts of England should be adopted. Under this system the flood-water of all highlands above high-water mark would be separated from the flood-waters of the lowlands, and should be conveyed direct to the sea, so that the low-water level of the sea shall be brought inland as far as possible. It will be a matter for future consideration if additional sluices and a deeper channel should be provided at Love Grove, or if the new works on a much larger scale had not better be constructed at Worlee. The question of the construction of new sluices and the getting rid of flood-waters and providing efficient drainage for the low-lands is urgent. But before the work can be undertaken a decision must be come to as to the interception of the flood-waters from the area above high-water mark, that is to say, about one-third of the whole area of the water shed. The low-water drainage channels for conveying flood-waters must be sufficiently deep and capacious to carry off all flood-waters or to retain a moderate flood. And excessive flood-waters should be stored in washes at either side of the flood-channel, arrangements being made for admitting these waters into the washes when and not until the flood channel is full, and for discharging the water into the channel, so that it shall be retained in the washes for the shortest possible time, and then only the purest water overflowing the small embankments shall be admitted into the washes. These washes for at least eight months in the year would become cultivated land. Mr. Latham believes that if the deep-water channels are cut as he proposes the western side of Bombay will be effectually drained and rendered very healthy.

After calling attention to the absolute necessity for constant vigilance in cleansing all sewers, Mr. Latham recommends with reference to the execution of the proposed works that they should be entrusted to those who would be able to give their undivided attention to the undertaking. "You possess in Mr. Rienzi Walton," he says, "a gentleman who has had a very considerable experience in the design and execution of works of sewerage, and whose experience in these matters will be invaluable in carrying out any additional or new undertaking, but you cannot expect him to do good service on the proposed works if he is not relieved from his ordinary duties of Executive Engineer; and I should suggest that he should be put on special duty for the purpose of carrying out the scheme, and should make his own selection of the officers to serve under him, and then he will be made entirely responsible for the proper carrying out of the works." After remarking that he has not had time to prepare any estimates of the probable cost of the proposed works, which would necessitate surveys of the district, Mr. Latham expresses his thanks to all those who have assisted him in the prosecution of his inquiries, and expresses his great appreciation of their services, remarking—

I desire to put on record that my thanks are due to Charles Chambers, Esq., F.R.S., for the valuable meteorological data and tidal observations taken at Colaba Observatory; to Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine, for a chart of the coast of Bombay; to Charles Wood, Esq., Assistant Superintendent in charge of Tidal and Levelling Operations, for tidal diagrams from Apollo Bunder; to W. C. Hughes, Esq., Mem. Inst. C. E., Secretary to Government, for loan of reports; to George Ormiston, Esq., Mem. Inst. C. E., Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust, for assistance in making float observations; and to his assistant, Mr. Ragunath Putlaji, head surveyor, Port Trust, for conducting the tidal float observations; to David Gostling, Esq., F.R.I., B.A., for various reports connected with the improvement of the race-course at Bombay, and other matters of a sanitary character; to Rienzi Walton, Esq., Mem. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer for the Municipality, for the information I have received in connection with my inquiries and his attention and courtesy at all times; to James W. Smith, Esq., Mem. Inst. C.E., Deputy Executive Engineer, for general information given me in connection with the present and proposed sewers of Bombay; to S. Tomlinson, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., for information referring to the quantity of water flowing off the ground at Vehar and Tulsi, and the distribution of water within the city; to Surgeon-Major Weir, Health Officer of Bombay, for various health statistics; to Mr. A. Baker, Inspector of Sewers; to Mr. J. D. Nadarsha, L.C.E., head surveyor to the Executive Engineer; to Mr. P. P. Vagh, head clerk to the Executive Engineer; and to Mr. Gunputrao Shridar, head clerk, Registration of Births and Deaths.

In conclusion, I must not omit to mention the assistance I have derived, during the course of my investigations, from the perusal of the careful and explicit reports you (Mr. Ollivant) have made from time to time for the information of the Municipality on questions relating to the sewerage and drainage of Bombay, and which are invaluable as records of facts, and which show your perfect knowledge of all matters relating to these most important subjects; and it is, therefore, with profound regret that I learn you are about to retire from your important office at this very critical time, when your long experience and special knowledge would be of so much value to the community.

THE first English edition of Mr. Stanley's book numbers 20,000 copies (this is inclusive of the *luxe* edition, &c.). It is estimated that during the last four months nearly 11,000 men, women, and children have been employed upon it. In England alone 60 compositors, 17 readers, 12 reading boys, and 200 machine and warehousemen were at work on it. In the binding of 40,000 volumes 500 men and 600 women were employed. There are ten foreign editions. The printing ink consumed amounts to 1 ton 10 cwt.; multiply these figures by eight for the foreign editions, and you arrive at the enormous quantity of 12 tons. The paper of the English edition weights 65 tons. As the foreign editions are not so large as the English, the figures are multiplied by four only, which produces a total of 262 tons. The binders' cloth used for England amounts to 4,500 yards, in America to 9,000, and in other countries to 1,000 (they have paper covers in many cases). That make over eight miles! It is estimated that 268 printing presses have been in use to print the book.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the above Society was held on Monday, the 14th instant, Mr. C. E. Fox in the chair. There were present Dr. W. Dymock, Mr. Waman, Abaji Modak, Dewan Bahadoor Laximon Jagunnath, Messrs. J. Jefferson, Bhaishankar Nanabhai, K. R. Kama, Jeewanjee J. Mody, Morarji Gocuidas Dewji, Pranjiwandas Calliandas, Rustomji Pestonji Karkaria, J. Griffiths, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, Dr. D. A. DeMonte, Messrs. G. R. Kirloskar, J. H. Steel, I. O'Callaghan, M. H. Nazar and A. H. Nazar, Shri Samat Singji of Palitana, and the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, honorary secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

On the proposition of the honorary secretary, seconded by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Mr. K. R. Kama was appointed a trustee of the Society's invested funds in the place of the late Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, in conjunction with Mr. C. E. Fox and Dr. Atmaram Pandurang.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang then read the following paper, entitled "Gleanings from the Sariraka Bhashya of Sankaracharya." He said:—

I propose in the present paper to collect together some of the historical data which have come to my notice from time to time in the course of my studies in the Brahmasutra Bhashya of Sankaracharya. In a work expounding the Vedantic philosophy, one of course naturally expects but little reference to sublunary matters. But some passages containing such references interested me when I read them, and I place them before the Society for what they are worth in the hope that they may interest others as they did myself.

Looking, first, at the political condition of the country in the time of Sankaracharya, it appears that there was then no Sarvabhauma Raja or Emperor. Sankara in one place asserts that Vyasa and others had personal communication with the Gods. And then in the usual manner he propounds a doubt about the assertion, saying "Doubtless one might say that people in old times had no more power to hold communication with the Gods than those of the present day." His answer to the doubt is, that the objector might as well argue that "there never was a Sarvabhauma King as there is none now." This answer obviously involves a statement that in Sankara's time there was no acknowledged king of all India, and further that that fact was one universally known and admitted. It is interesting to note that some sources of historical information accessible to us point to the existence of a similar state of things at other periods of Indian history. According to the Greek writers, "the number of independent Governments existing in India about the time of the invasion of Alexander the Great seems to have been as great as at other times. Alexander in his partial invasion met with many; and Megasthenes heard that in all there were 118. Many of these may have been very inconsiderable; but some (the Prasii, for instance), possessed great kingdoms." Similarly we learn from the famous Chinese traveller Hiuen-Thsang, that in his time there were seventy kingdoms in India. The early Arab geographers, Masudi and others, writing of a somewhat later period give in substance a similar account. And our ordinary text books of Indian history show that at the time of the Mahomedan invasions, both those of Mahommed of Ghazni, and those of the Deccan by Alla-ud-din Khilji and others, the country was still parcelled out among a number of sovereigns. It is true that the late Mr. Fergusson propounds a theory that there may have been many Rajas and Maharajas at one time in different parts of the country, but that there could not be more than one Maharajadhiraja in the country at one and the same time. This may or may not be correct. But it is clear that even the Maharajadhiraja was not really a paramount sovereign, to whom the other Rajas owed allegiance as subordinates or feudatories in any way. Pulakesi II. was a Maharajadhiraja, who defeated Harshavardhana. But Harshavardhana still was an independent sovereign. And the above quoted passage from Sankaracharya plainly points to a similar conclusion.

Among the kingdoms specified by name in the Sariraka-Bhashya is that of Ayodhya. It may, however, be doubted whether this is intended to refer to a then existing king. What Sankara says is this:—"As that which is all-pervading exists in all parts of space, it may, under certain circumstances, be described as existing in a certain defined part just as a person, though he be sovereign of all the earth, may be described as sovereign of Ayodhya." Seeing that Sankara in the passage first dwelt upon, spoke of there being no Sarvabhauma in his time, this allusion to a "sovereign of all the earth" must probably be interpreted as referring to some prehistoric sovereign like Rama. In another part, we have a reference to limited and defined authorities; and as an illustrative parallel Sankara adduces this: "This is the Kingdom of Magadha, this is the Kingdom of Vaideha." This passage may be read with the passage about Purnavarma, which forms the basis of my previous papers on the age of Sankaracharya. It lends some, though not much, support to my identification of the Purnavarma mentioned by Sankaracharya with the Purnavarma King of Magadha, mentioned by Hiuen-Thsang.

With the above passages, we may now proceed to couple a third, where Sankara, in speaking of the march of the emancipated soul to the Brahman by various stages, remarks: "We see in the world that it is intelligent creatures, appointed by Kings, who guide travellers through difficult regions." And a little further on it is said: "In ordinary life, too, travellers are told, for instance, go hence to Balavarma, thence to Jayasimha, and from there to Vishnugupta." The implication of the passage seems to be that a traveller may be directed to go to each of these Kings in succession, who would afford him the necessary help of guides, &c., each presumably within the limits of his own jurisdiction. It is interesting to compare what we learn from the passages of Sankaracharya's Bhashya now under consideration, with what we are told by the Chinese traveller Fa-Hian. He says: "The country of the Deccan is precipitous and the roads dangerous and difficult to find. Those who wish to go there ought to give a present to the King of the country, either money or goods. The King then deputes certain men to accompany them as guides, and so they pass the travellers from one place to another, each party pointing out their own roads and intricate bye-paths. Fa-Hian finding himself in the end unable to proceed to that country reports in the above passages merely what he has heard." The striking coincidence between Fa-Hian's information and what we gather from the above quoted words of Sankaracharya is worthy of note. The only point in Fa-Hian's statement that is not actually borne out by what Sankara says is as to the payment to the King which the traveller used to be called upon to make. When, however, the residue of the information is so accurate, it is probable that Fa-Hian's account on this point is also correct."

Passing next to the social and religious condition of the people, it may be noted in the first place, that Sankaracharya indicates dissatisfaction with the mode in which the regulations connected with the castes and orders prescribed in the books were observed in his time. Hiuen-Thsang, no doubt, "seems to have been particularly struck with the minute observances of caste." It is possible, of course, that this discrepancy is to be explained by Hiuen-Thsang's priority in time to Sankara. If that proves to be the true explanation, the date to which I have assigned Sankaracharya must be abandoned as untenable. It appears to me, however, that there are other considerations deserving to be taken note of in this connection. In Hiuen-Thsang's time, as I have elsewhere pointed out, Buddhism in India was no longer a religion of power and capacity of growth. Brahmanism had then been gradually pressing its way to a position of strength and influence. And it is not, therefore, to be expected that in the century or two following Hiuen-Thsang's journey, the bounds of the Brahminical system were becoming more and more loosened. On the contrary, one would rather expect that the religious revival should result in the better definition and in a more careful observance of the regulations of the reviving faith. If then the chronological priority of Hiuen-Thsang to Sankara is not the true explanation of the discrepancy alluded to, we must seek for some other explanation. And that we find, I think, in the different points of view occupied by the two observers. Sankaracharya surveying the condition of his people from the Brahmanical point of view, only perceives how far the actual practices of the people have deviated from the rules laid down for their guidance. Hiuen-Thsang, looking on as an outsider, not himself believing in the Brahmanical rules, is struck by the extent to which the restrictions contained in them were still practically in force. To take an illustration from our own times, one of our old Shastris may still be heard to lament the break-up of caste rules which he sees about him, while the non-Hindoo complains that the Hindoos are still undelivered from the bondage of a system that has become quite antiquated and unsuited to present conditions.

With regard to idolatry, which is one of the most conspicuous features of our present religious state, it

worthy of note that the opinion which is iterated l reiterated by Sankaracharya appears to be entire- inconsistent with the form which idol worship now assumed among us. Sankaracharya, it y be conceded, does not object to idolatry the way in which it is objected to by the wish or the Mahomedan religion. But, on the ier hand, he frequently insists that the idol not the deity it professes to represent. The pas- es are numerous in which Sankara speaks of: the lief that the idol is Vishnu, &c., a belief which is , in fact, true. He allows the symbolism for pur- ses of worship, but insists that it is a symbolism. this connection it may be noted that Sankaracharya ecifically mentions the Salagrama stone which still ordinarily worshipped. A further remark may added. In all these passages, of which there is not inconsiderable number, even in the Sariraka ashya, the allusion always is to Vishnu. I am posed to think that we may infer from this that e popular notion of Sankara having especially voured Siva worship is not correct. That no doubt, the prevalent notion in this part of the untry. But it is to be remarked that M. Barth in work on the "Religions of India" speaks of nkara in the eighth century, Sayana in the four- nth as "Vaishnavas, and even reported to have been carnations of Vishnu." Unless this is a mistake as gards Sankara, it must have reference to traditions evailing in other parts of the country. The tradi- ns among us is that which is embodied in some of r Puranic compositions, namely, that Sankara was an carnation—not of Vishnu, but of Siva. And it is rther to be noted that principal teachers of the phi- sophical schools which oppose the Advaita doctrine of nkaracharya, namely Ramanuja, and Madhva, and so we may add Vallabhacharya are the heads of ishnava sects.

A question has arisen in recent years as to how far ck the veneration for the cow in India can be traced. the preface to my new edition of Bhartihari, I have ntured to dissent from the view put forward by Prof, wney that the idea of such veneration belongs to a me subsequent to Bhavabhuti. In support of my sent I relied on two passages occurring in Patan- li's Mahabhashya, upon which, however, a friend ade to me the observation that the reference to omutra in those passages did not necessarily involve e idea of sacredness, but might be connected with s supposed medicinal properties. A passage in nkara's Bhashya, however, puts the matter beyond oubt in this respect, because it expressly refers to e sacredness of two of the "products of the cow." ow Bhavabhuti's date may be taken to be satisfac- rily fixed at the beginning of the eighth century, d if I am right in the date which I have assigned to ankaracharya, this reference gives us an earlier riod than Bhavabhuti's, up to which we can trace e veneration for the cow in this country.

We may now pass from this subject to one or two oints of interest and importance connected with the istory of Indian literature and philosophy, on which me sidelight is thrown by the Bhashya of Sankara- harya. In his work on the Philosophy of the panishads, Mr. A. E. Gough maintains that the true edantic doctrine was handed down by an unbroken ries of teachers intervening between the author of e Vedanta-sutras and Sankaracharya, the most mous of the commentators upon those Sutras. I am t prepared to accept this view, and I think there is ternal evidence afforded by Sankaracharya's hashya which conclusively negatives it. Dr. Thi- aut, in his volume on the Vedanta-sutras in the acred Books of the East, which has only just been eceived in Bombay, disputes Mr. Gough's theory, d relies on two passages in the Bhashya, in one of hich reference is made to certain expositors of the utras, who interpret certain Sutras as stating the urvapaksha which Sankara understands to lay down he Siddhanta; and another in which Sankara refers o certain doctors of his own school, who held a ifferent opinion from his as regards the individual oul. From these passages Dr. Thibaut deduces the onclusion that "the Vedantins of the school to hich Sankara himself belonged, acknowledged the xistence of Vedantic teaching of a type essentially ifferent from their own." This doubtless is so, and it s to a certain extent inconsistent with some of the ontentions of Mr. Gough, regarding the unity of edantic doctrine, against which Dr. Thibaut is rguing. It appears to me, however, that neither assage is necessarily inconsistent with the theory f Mr. Gough touching a traditional interpretation of he Sutras handed down to the time of Sankaracharya. That theory of Mr. Gough stands in close congruity, t all events, with the traditional verse which con- nects Sankaracharya, through Govindanatha and Gaudapada and Suka, with Vyasa, who is supposed to be the author of the Vedanta-sutras. Nevertheless, I think the evidence furnished by Sankaracharya's Bhashya compels us to reject both our old tradition and Mr. Gough's theory. In various places in the Bhashya, we find Sankaracharya propounding alternative interpretations of the Sutras and even alternative arrangements of them into Adhikaranas, and sometimes alternative readings of them. I need not go in detail into all these passages, the references to which I have collected in the footnote. They afford a considerable aggregate of instances, in which it is obvious that Sankaracharya is not in possession of the real meaning of the author of the Sutras in such a way as to dispense with the exercise of his own powers of interpretation, for it is certain that, if the true signification of the Sutras, as it existed in the mind of their author, had descended by a Guruparampara to Sankaracharya, he would have stated that signification alone, and need not, in fact could not, have resorted to an अपरा योजना, nor in answering opponents need he have resorted to arguments and inferences intead of saying directly and point blank—this is the meaning of the Sutra as intended by its author, for I have got it directly from him through my preceptors—" in a regular line of succession." The references I have given show no fewer than fourteen cases in which Sankaracharya proposes these alternative interpretations like any ordinary exegete. And they afford, I think, very strong warrant for the conclusion, that if Sankaracharya was in possession of any traditional interpretation of the Brahma-Sutras, he did not consider that tradition to be traceable in the last resort to the author of the Sutras himself. And if he did not so consider it, no more can we.

Some light is thrown by the Sarirakha Bhashya on a question which many years ago, formed the subject of a somewhat elaborate controversy between Professor Weber on the one side, and Professors Bhandarkar and Kielhorn upon the other. The question was as to who was the आचार्य referred to in such phrases as आचार्यः सुहृद्भूत्वान्वाचष्टे, पश्यति त्वाचार्यः and the like, which occur with so much frequency in Patanjali's Mahabhashya. Both Professors Bhandarkar and Kielhorn argued that आचार्य never meant Patanjali in those phrases, but always designated either Katyayana or Panini. Some light may be thrown on the subject by the use of similar phrases in the Vedanta Sutra Bhashya. The phrase आचार्यः सुहृत्, the preceptor, the friend of the student, I have noticed in two places in this Bhashya. In both cases there can, I think, be no possible doubt that the आचार्य meant is Badarayana, the author of the Sutras. The first passage occurs in the commentary on Vedana-Sutra, IV., I, II, where it is laid down that meditation should be practised wherever concentration of mind can be secured. And then after showing that in some texts specific directions are given as to the sort of place where it should be practised, Sankaracharya says:, " True there are such limitations, but still the Acharya out of friendship lays down that they are immaterial." And the author of the gloss on Sankara's Bhashya expressly says, what is indeed clear enough otherwise सुहृद्भावेन सूत्रकृदुपदिशति "the author of the Sutras in a friendly spirit lays down that that need not be regarded." The second passage is in the commentary on IV, III, 2, where Sankara says that "the Acharya out of friendship states in detail the arrangement of the various paths to the Brahman." Other passages, where the word सुहृद् does not occur, but where, too, the word आचार्य plainly signifies, the author of the Sutras may now be referred to. It will not be necessary to go into these in much detail. Sutra II, 3-40, runs as follows, यथाच तक्षीभयथा and after some introductory remarks of his own on this Sutra, Sankara says तदेतदाहाचार्यः यथाच तक्षीभयथा, and then proceeds to comment on the words of the Sutra. Again commenting on III, 1, 1 after the usual introduction, Sankara says इत्येवं प्राप्ते पठत्याचार्यः तदन्तरप्रतिपत्तौ रंहति संपरिष्वक्त इति. These last words from the commencement of the Sutra, and plainly prove the आचार्य to be the author of the Sutras. This instance is specially noteworthy, *viz.*, इत्येवं प्राप्ते पठति, because the particular mode of expression here used occurs with great frequency throughout the Bhashya, though sometimes without the word आचार्यः. This passage shows that in those cases we are to understand the author of the Sutras as the subject of the verbs occurring in those expression. Another noteworthy passage is to be found under IV., 2, 1, which runs thus वाङ्मनसि दर्शनाच्छब्दाच्च, which Sankara interprets by वाग्वृत्तिर्मनसि संपद्यते. And then he goes on thus कथ वाग्वृतिरिति व्याख्यायते यावता वाङ्मनसीत्येवमाचार्यः पठति—Why do you in your interpretation use the word वाग्वृति when the Acharya says वाक् thus contrasting the आचार्य the author of the Sutras with himself the interpretor. It would take too long to go through all the other passages of this sort which I have noticed. I give references to them in the footnote. But I may say this, that in all the cases I have noticed, आचार्य always means the author of the Sutras. Sometimes the Sutras refer to their author by name as Badarayana. Sankara then always, I believe, calls him in his commentary बादरायणाचार्यः and the last Sutra of the collection is introduced with the words अत उत्तरं भगवान्बादरायणाचार्यः पठति. It may be added that the Sutras sometimes refer to बादरि and other authorites, and Sankara always, in his commentary speaks of them as बादरिराचार्यः जैमिनिराचार्यः &c. I have noticed a number of passages in which the word पठति or some equivalent word is used, and there as already pointed out the subject to be understood, is the author of the Sutras. These passages, to some of which references are given in the note at foot, may be compared with those collected by Professor Kielhorn in his paper in "Indian Antiquary," Vol. V., p. 250. No doubt in some cases like these the expression is different. Instead of पठत्याचार्य: with the subject expressed or understood, we have the first personal form इत्येव प्रातिब्रम: followed by the words of the Sutra. But it is not to be inferred from this that the subject of the first personal form is Sankaracharya, and that he, therefore, is the आचार्य intended in the corresponding third personal expression. In the first personal expressions, doubless, we are to understand the commentator as for the moment speaking on behalf of all those holding the सिद्धान्त view, the author of Sutras and the commentator also. In some cases the first personal expression whether singular or plural, is clearly meant for the commentator himself. In one place the commentator speaks of himself in the third person, as भाष्यकृत्.

All the passages here alluded to afford an interesting and instructive parallel to the passages relied upon in the course of the controversy between Professors Weber, Bhandarkar, and Kielhorn above referred to. I think a comparison of them may fairly be looked upon as affording some warrant for the conclusion that the phrases and expressions under discussions formed part of the established technical language, so to say, appropriate to be used in such cases. And if so, the conclusion contended for by Professors Bhandarkar and Kielhorn as to the meaning of the word "Acharya" in Patanjali'sMahabhashya is very considerably strengthened. The further bearings of that conclusion upon the history of the Mahabhashya, and the critical condition of its text as now extant are matters which lie outside the scope of the present paper.

Before concluding this collection of *disjecta membra*, I add one remark suggested by what is said in Dr. Thibaut's introduction to his translation of the Sariraka Bhashya. Dr. Thibaut mentions Dravidacharya as one of the commentators on the Vedanta. I have not come across any reference to this writer in the Sariraka Bhashya, but he is referred to by Vachaspati Misra in the Bhamati, under I, 1-4. He is also mentioned by Anandagiri in his comment on the Chhandogya Upanishad Bhashya, where he, raising a question as to the necessity for Sankaracharya's Bhashya, when there already existed the Dravida Bhashya on the same Upanishad, answers the question by saying that Sankara's was intended to be a shorter work. Coupling these passages with the one to which Dr. Thibaut has drawn attention, one would suppose that the Dravida Bhashya belonged to the same school as Sankara's. On the other hand, as Dr. Thibaut has also pointed out, the Dravida Bhashya is frequently quoted by Ramanuja in *his* Bhashya on the Vedanta. And as there does not seem to be any very strong ground for supposing that the two groups of references refer to two different writers, it seems as if the Dravida Bhashya was a tolerably old work in Sankaracharya's times, but that it did not very distinctly identify itself with either of the conflicting modes of Vedantic interpretation represented in subsequent times by Sankara and Ramanuja, respectively.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik said it seemed to him that the chief value of Mr. Justice Telang's paper consisted in the fact that it threw many side-lights on a very important, but much-neglected, portion of Indian history, namely the Hindoo period. In illustration of this remark he pointed to the instance of Sankaracharya, and asked what did they really know of Sankaracharya and of his times? It is quite true that Sankaracharya holds a pre-eminently high place in Indian domestic history, in Sanskrit literature and philosophy; that he was an earnest theologian and a great religious reformer. His commentaries or Bhashyas, on the Brahma Sutras of Vyas, on the ten Upanishads, and on the Bhagvadgita, as well as his numerous other works, all inculcating the Vedantic doctrine of the one true God, are studied by Pandits in India from one end of the country to the other. His name and fame as the expounder of the Adwait philosophy has been handed down to us from generation to generation. While such is the case, it is sad to relate that the incidents relating to his birth and the characteristics of the times in which he flourished are unknown to us. No doubt the learned author of the paper just read had, in another paper of his, ably discussed the question of the date of Sankaracharya, and the conclusion he had come to was that Sankaracharya must have flourished about the latter half of the sixth century of the Christian era. But the fact that scholars in India and Europe are still divided in opinion on this head shows the extreme uncertainty in which questions of chronology were left by Sanskrit writers. One might naturally look to the biography of Sankaracharya, for clearing up the question of his date. There were four such biographies of Sankaracharya, all known under the name of "Sankarvijaya," or "The Victories of Sankar"; but while they gave accounts of Sankar's intellectual feats and religious campaigns, they have left this point of the date of his birth and death undetermined. To understand properly the nature of the times in which Sankar flourished, you have to go upon circumstantial evidence. And this is what Mr. Telang has done. From the passages in the *Sarirak-bhashya*, the learned author of the paper has given us an insight into the political, social, and religious condition of India at the period when Sankaracharya flourished. Sankaracharya, for instance, held that in his time there was no Sarvabhauma Raja, or Emperor of the whole of India, but kingdoms like Ayodaya, Magadh, and others existed. This statement is confirmed by Elphinstone in his history of India. But the fact receives further confirmation from what Hiuen Tsang—the Chinese traveller—says. Hiuen Tsang says that in his time there were seventy kingdoms in India. Other testimonies show that even at the commencement of the Mahomedan invasion India was parcelled out into many principalities. Another point brought out in the paper has reference to the custom of people making presents to the king, and the king extending his protection to them by furnishing guides, who thus remove the difficulties of travelling. It is noticeable that Sankar's opinion of idolatry was different from what it is at the present day. He held that the idol was not the deity it professed to represent, but a symbol. Mr. Telang thinks that the popular view that Sankar favoured Siva worship is not correct, but that Sankar was a Vaishnava. Mr. Javerilal thought that Sankar was neither a Shaivan or a Vaishnava, but that he accepted all that was best in either Shaivism or Vainshnavism, and that Siva, or Vishnu, or Brahma represented to him under either name that omnipotent or omnipresent being who was not limited by space or time. It seemed to the speaker that Mr. Telang had very satisfactorily refuted by references to the Sarirakbhashya the notion held by Professor Tawney that the idea of the veneration for the cow had been subsequent to the time of Bhavabhuti. The last point made in the paper was that the Vedantic doctrine had been handed down through *guruparampara* or an unbroken series of teachers to Sankaracharya. Mr. Telang holds that this is not quite correct, and the reason he assigns in support of his view is that Sankar gives alternative interpretations to some of the Sutras. But he (the speaker) did not quite see how this system of tradition about the Vedant doctrines being handed down through an unbroken series of teachers was at all inconsistent with the fact of alternative interpretations put upon Sutras by Sankar. On the whole, he was prepared to own that the paper elucidated many interesting points bearing on the political, social, and religious aspects of the period of Sankaracharya. He moved that the thanks of the meeting were due to the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang for his very learned and interesting paper.

The motion being seconded by Mr. W. A. Modak, was carried by acclamation.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY IN MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the case in which Sorabji Pestonji Masani, an assistant storekeeper in the godowns of Messrs. Kemp and Company, is charged with theft in respect of certain articles from the premises of the Fort establishment, was resumed for hearing.

Mr. Smetham of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared on behalf of the company, and Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mankar, conducted the defence.

Superintendent MacDermott, in charge of the A Division, cross-examined by Mr. Anderson, said: I do not admit that I told the accused that it would be better to make a clean breast of the affair. I certainly had no conversation with Mr. Pell of this kind.

Police Havildar 1025 A, was next called.

Mr. Anderson: Were you ever noticed by anybody in the godowns?—No. This was owing to my being mixed up with the general body of the coolies. It was my duty to watch the accused in the godowns. I kept watch from 8 a.m. until 5-30 or 6 p.m. in the evening. I could see the accused from three sides of the godown. But I could not see him when he went into the interior. The accused took a packed box from the top of a cover, took it down and gave it to Babajee.

Mr. Bristed, the manager of the firm, was recalled and in cross-examination said: Rs. 2 is the ordinary price of a port-wine bottle. I am not aware that Rs. 1-12 is allowed as the price to be paid by an assistant. At the rate of 10 per cent. that would probably be the price, as we don't go into fractions of annas. The gross price of a bottle of brandy would be Rs. 2-12. The price we would charge an assistant would be Rs. 2-8. To the best of my belief it is not the case that assistants take it at the rate of Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

Sorabji Pestonji, the accused, examined by the Magistrate, said: I am an assistant godown-keeper. The goods taken from Messrs. Kemp and Co. are all paid for, except those taken on the 19th of June. Those articles taken on the 19th of June were one bottle of essence of coffee, one tin of ground coffee, and one box containing two bottles of rose scent. I can vouch for the payment of the articles taken before the 19th of June, as they are entered in the cash-book. I have no bills or receipt, as it is not customary. There is no record in the cash-book in reference to articles taken by assistants or outside customers, as it is a cash transaction. No one of Kemp and Co. is able to say that such and such an article was bought by a customer for cash. The cashier receives payment of all articles in a cash transaction. I have put in some of my receipts before the Court. It is not our practice to receive receipts, but I can produce a few. Some goods were taken entered on the receipt by the cashier, as sundries, which is his general practice. The coffee was sent on approval by the cooly, and I was waiting for an answer. The coffee was retained; the articles were sent to the woman Gunoobai. She ordered these articles. I told her that we had coffee both in powder and in liquid. She desired to see both of them and said that she would detain that quality which she approved of. I in consequence sent her the articles which she had ordered on the 19th. I was waiting for the return of the cooly, and it was my intention to pay the money for the articles which had been approved of and detained. Before the return of the cooly I was arrested, and had no time to make over the payment to the cashier. It is customary for us to send goods from the shop on approval, and on the return of the cooly we returned to stock the rejected articles, making over the payment of the articles approved of. This is the practice of all the assistants. I followed the example of the head godown-keeper as well as of the manager, who likewise send goods out on approval. I sent these syphon bottles to the woman Gunoobai on two occasions. These syphon bottles were purchased by me on the 5th of June for Gunnoobai, with other articles, of which there is an entry in the cash-book. I also paid for the two bottles of brandy, the two bottles of port-wine, and the tin of biscuits. There is also a cash entry in the books, in which it is shown that I paid for them on the 5th of June, and not on the 17th. The biscuits were sent and paid for on the 4th of June. The head godown-keeper has also bought bottles of brandy, paying only Rs. 2-4 per bottle. I have received a certificate from Mr. Kemp, the late founder of Messrs. Kemp and Co., which certifies to my honesty and faithfulness in my services to the shop, which fact has been testified to by Mr. Bristed. I also performed the duties of head godown-keeper in the absence of that employé. This charge has been brought against me through malice by an anonymous letter, by aman who fraudulently bought goods from the firm. At first the man came to me, and wanted to buy some goods on credit, which I did not allow. He then went to Mr. Bristed, before whom he made some false representations. As the man had filed a schedule of insolvency, I exposed him, and this is the reason why the man wrote the anonymous letter, there being a quarrel between a man whom this person sent, Mr. Bristed and myself.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the Court for the defence, referred to the fact that not a tittle of evidence had been brought forward by the prosecution in reference to the charge against has client. Even the cashier, to whom payment had been made of the articles that had been taken by the accused, was not produced. Mr. Anderson stated that he had asked Mr. Bristed whether he had any evidence to tender against the accused, and was informed in the negative. That the very things before the Court had been ordered through the defendant, speaks for itself. The woman had ordered the goods, informing the accused that she would return that which she did not require. It is pretty plain that Messrs. Kemp and Co. did not wish to proceed against the accused when they stated that the case was not theirs, but was entirely in the hands of the police. The charge now was in respect of a very small amount which the learned counsel compared to a mare's nest which had come down to a size which could only hold a chicken. The havildar had certainly been screwed up to say that he had seen the identical articles which left the shop and which had been sent to Girgaum; and that he had watched every movement of the defendant during the whole day from 8 o'clock in the morning till six in the evening, just as if he had his nose glued to the window-pane and his eye cocked through the door. It was more probable that the police havildar made himself comfortable in the corner of the step, slept half the day, and talked for the rest of the time with people passing by. Mr. Anderson submitted that the prosecution had not made out the slightest ground that the goods despatched had not been paid for on the 17th of June. It was a perfect chance that the defendant had kept the chits, which fortunately has withdrawn the backbone of the charge. The police, no doubt, carried out their instructions, which they had received, towards keeping a vigilant eye on the defendant's movements and were as keen as a greyhound to run their man. The learned counsel contended that the prosecution had failed to make out a *prima facie* case against his client, whom he requested might be discharged.

Mr. Smetham briefly addressed the Court for the prosecution alleging, that the accused's story about the present charge being laid against him owing to an anonymous letter having being forwarded to the manager, was nothing else but a cock-and-a-bull story. He admitted that the prosecution did say that the things were not stolen, in order to focus the case and bring it down within reasonable limits, and informed the Court that there was a chain of evidence to show that the accused did take the articles without paying for them. The cooly alleged that he did go to Girgaum on the day of the eclipse, and took the things which he received from the accused, and which he (the cooly) carried through, in his cross-examination. There was no stronger evidence than that the box did go from Kemp and Co.'s premises through the hands of the accused to the woman in Girgaum. Mr. Smetham submitted that the charge was clearly proved beyond a doubt, and submitted that the prisoner might be convicted.

His Worship, in summing up the case, said that it did not appear that the accused would have sent out the things by one of the shop servants if he intended to commit robbery. Because if he did he would have taken every means to avoid detection. Having sent these things in broad daylight, I do not think that he did not intend to pay for them. It was not probable that the ground coffee and extract of coffee were sent back. That a record of the articles being produced there was every reason to show that these had been paid for. The accused is therefore discharged.

Mr. Smetham requested to be furnished with a copy of the notes of evidence, and requested that the goods might be detained in Court, pending an appeal to the High Court.

The Magistrate here informed Mr. Smetham that he did not see any reason for his making a request of this kind, as he had disposed of the case, and ordered the goods to be returned.

Mr. Anderson objected to the proceedings, as the defendant had been discharged.

The Court then rose at 6-30 p.m.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Re.1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Candy.)

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* YACUB WALUD MIRA.

This was an application for revision from a decision of Mr. Venayek Wasudeo Phadke, Second-class Magistrate of Barsi, which was confirmed on appeal, in May last, by Mr. Winter, District Magistrate of Sholapur. The accused was charged before the Magistrate with enticing or taking away, or detaining with a criminal intent, a married woman, under Section 498 of the Penal Code, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Maneckshah appeared for the accused.

Mr. Justice Birdwood in giving the decision of the Court, said: In the woman Yeshwada's deposition, which is written by the Magistrate, Second-class, with his own hand and is almost illegible, we can find no statement implicating the accused Yacub in any degree more than she implicates the accused Babajee, who was acquitted by the District Magistrate on appeal. The District Magistrate seems to have confirmed the conviction recorded against Yacub, because Yeshwadabai had told the chief constable that Yacub had assisted Baban, the principal offender, in taking her out of her husband's keeping. But any statement made to the chief constable could only be used under Section 157 of the Evidence Act in order to corroborate evidence given by Yeshwada at the trial. If no statement was made by her at the trial to the effect that Yacub had assisted Baban there was nothing in her evidence to corroborate. All that she really proves is that Yacub was with Baban, while the other was taking her away from her husband; and that circumstance the District Magistrate did not think sufficient to support the conviction of the accused Babajee. The statement made by Yeshwada to the chief constable, standing by itself, can furnish no legal basis for the conviction of Yacub. We, therefore, reverse the conviction and sentence passed against the accused Yacub, and direct that he be set at liberty.

A CLEVER GANG OF THIEVES.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* JEWA JAITHA AND THREE OTHERS.

This was a review by their lordships of a decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in April last, convicted the four accused of the offence of belonging to a gang of persons, associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts, and sentenced the first two accused to be transported for seven years each; the third accused to be transported for ten years; and the fourth accused to be transported for life.

The accused were charged with having in November, 1889, administered some stupefying drug to one Bai Sada and others, at her house at Ahmedabad, for the purpose of facilitating the commission of theft, and with having stolen cloths and ornaments. They were also charged, in seven other instances, with having committed similar offences in August, September, and October, 1889. The Joint Sessions Judge remarked that the trial together of all the accused on the different charges would at first sight appear to be open to objections under Sections 233-234 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; but that when the general nature of the first charge which was the principal charge in the case, was considered, and it was remembered that it could be proved only by proving an aggregate of acts, and that the several charges, which were distinct offences by themselves, were such acts, the above objections lost their force, and his Honor saw no reason why they should not be treated as separate charges, and also besides, as acts going to prove in the aggregate the first charge, Section 235 seemed to favour such a procedure; and as no objection was taken by the accused to following it, he decided to try all the charges (*a* to *h*) together in one proceeding. During the Navratra holidays in October, 1889, the usual *garba* was sung in the street, in which Bai Sada was living. The third prisoner attended it several times under an assumed name, and thus formed a sort of acquaintance with Sada and her grand-daughter. Some time afterwards, he returned to their house one evening, and said that, as his wife desired to eat some mutton, Sada should prepare dishes for her. This the old woman refused to do on the ground that her eye-sight was dim, but when the accused pressed his request and suggested that the dishes might be dressed by her grand-daughter she consented. Accused paid her four annas for purchasing meat and spices, and supplied her with some provisions besides some "doodhpakh" (a kind of custard) and wine. He then absented himself from the house for a time, and when he returned, he brought two other persons with him, one of whom was a woman, and the fourth accused. When the dishes were ready, they were served to the party, including Sada and her grand-daughter; and when these women ate the food, they felt giddy, and became unconscious. The guests then robbed the women of their property and escaped from the place unobserved. When the news of the occurrence reached the police on the following morning, the women, who were still unconscious, were removed to the Civil Hospital, where they were found to show symptoms of dhatura poison. The police were not able for a long time to find out any clue to it. Eventually they arrested the second accused, and some of the stolen property was traced to the houses of the four accused. In another case, during the Deewalee holidays, the first accused went to the house of Bai Gunga and told her that her friend Kashi was to arrive at Ahmedabad from Baroda on the following day; and he thus prepared her mind to submit to a trick which he intended to practise on her. Next day he went to a dharamsalla, near the railway station, and engaged a room on the first floor for some friends who, he said, were expected to arrive from Wadhwan. He then hired a quilt and some articles of furniture which were placed in the room. In the evening he hired a shigram, and going with it to Gunga's house, informed her that Kashi had arrived, and wanted to see her near the railway station. Arrived at the room in the dharamsalla, the unsuspecting Gunga enquired where her friend Kashi was. She was told by the first and second accused, who were there, that Kashi had gone into the city, and that she would return in a short time. As she did not appear for a long time, Gunga wished to go back to her house, because she felt hungry. The accused then gave her some balls of sweetmeat, which she ate, and became unconscious, when prisoners removed all her ornaments, and escaped with them. Sometime later on, Gunga was found lying unconscious in the public street; and the second accused, affecting to be a charitably-disposed person, went and told one Benkore woman that a friend Gunga was lying in the street, and even assisted Benkore in taking Gunga to her house. Some of Gunga's missing property was traced by the police to the possession of the fourth prisoner. These and other offences being proved against the accused, the Court, concurring with the assessors, convicted and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in giving the decision of the Court, said: It was unnecessary in this case for the Joint Sessions Judge to try the accused on the separate heads of charge *b* to *h*. It was, however, quite permissible to record evidence under those heads when they had once been framed; and it would have been necessary to record that evidence, whether the heads of charge *b* to *h* had been framed or not, in order to prove the charge under Section 401 of the Indian Penal Code. (See Regina *vs.* Shriram Venkatasami, 6 M. H. C. R., 120.) It would have been sufficient to have recorded a conviction only under that section. The trial of the accused on all the heads was, indeed, opposed to section 234 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is clear, however, that in the present case, the accused were in no way prejudiced. It is not necessary, therefore, to set aside the convictions under any of the heads *b* to *h*. The record and proceedings should be returned with these remarks.

For the reasons above stated, their lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard:—

RE RAMDAS LUXMINARAYEN.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of a petitioning creditor, moved for a postponement of the hearing of an application made by the insolvent to set aside the order of adjudication in his case. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE VENKATRAM VIJNESHWAR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order and leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE EDULJEE DINSHAH BAM.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for a rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition, as the insolvent had settled with all his creditors, and for an adjournment for a month. The application was granted.

RE EBRAHIM MAHOMED.

Mr. Mankar applied for an extension of the interim order for six months, on the ground that insolvent, who was in Tuticorin, would not be able to come to Bombay before the expiration of that time. The interim order was extended till the 17th December next.

RE JAVERILAL CUNAYALAL.

Mr. Mankar applied for an extension of the interim order, on the ground that a notice had to be served on a creditor who was stationed at Delhi. His lordship granted an extension for four months, with leave to serve a notice on the Delhi creditor.

THE MADRAS LEPER HOSPITAL.

At the Madras Government Leper hospital, which is now in charge of Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, of the 1st District, writes the local *Mail*, there are at present 206 lepers, male and female, including criminals. Of these 34 are Europeans and Eurasians, and 172 natives (Hindus, Mahomedans and Native Christians). The lepers are accommodated in 9 blocks, 4 for Europeans and 5 for natives, each consisting of one long room capable of containing eight patients, the female ward being twice the length of the male ward. In addition to these blocks there is a separate block termed the "intercurrent disease wards," where lepers attacked with any of the other ailments to which humanity is heir are treated. The religious scruples of the lepers are respected, the Hindus having in one of the wards a small Sawmy house fitted up with pictures of their various deities, tomtoms, and other accessories; the Roman Catholics a nice little chapel, now undergoing repairs, containing a chaste reredos with the figure of the Blessed Virgin in the centre panel, as also candlesticks, &c., and the members of the Church of England a nice little chapel with a neat chancel, and a harmonium is soon to be provided. The spiritual wants of the Christian lepers are administered to by the Chaplain of the North Black Town, the Rev. C. H. Pelly, and Revd. Father Houbaer. The grounds of the Hospital have been tastefully laid out in gardens, which are watered and attended to solely by the lepers, and are in a very flourishing conditions. They contain quantities of crotons and other foliage plants, as also large numbers of rose and other flower plants. As the land allotted to the Hospital covers a large area, the grass growing thereon is utilised for the benefit of the lepers, being sold on contract and the proceeds with other subscriptions received from the public, devoted to the purchase and upkeep of pets for the lepers, such as guinea, pigs, white rats and mice, pigeons, and parrots and doves, &c., in the provision of musical instruments and the giving of treats on high days and holidays to the unfortunate inmates, as also to the purchase of books. The treatment of the lepers consists chiefly of an application of *chulmoogar* oil in the morning, a dose of this oil, which is far from agreeable, being taken internally occasionally, this being followed by a cold bath. The female lepers are carefully segregated and are only brought in company with the males at Divine service. In the criminal jail at the Hospital there are at present 13 male native convicts. These are separated from the other inmates of the hospital by high zinc palings, but they wear neither fetters nor manacles. Upon a recent inspection of this jail by Colonel Macdonald Smith, the Inspector-General of Jails, the question was raised whether the criminal lepers should be treated as ordinary criminals in respect to diet, clothing, and labour, or whether they should be generally exempt from this and be treated as "sick." Both Dr. Cook and the Inspector-General were of opinion that only such men as are incapacitated for work by reason of their leprosy should be treated as sick, the others being treated as ordinary criminals. The matter is still under consideration. The criminal leper are under the supervision of warders (European and Eurasian lepers) in whom the disease has not so far advanced as to render them incapable of work. An application from Dr. Cook for a minimum jail charge allowance of Rs. 50 a month has, we are sorry to say, been refused by Government. A proposal was made by the Rev. Father Houbaer that four nuns should work in the hospital and be paid a remuneration of Rs. 50 each per mensem and should be provided were free quarters by the Government. But the proposal was objected to by Dr. Cook on the ground that it would give rise to religious emulations which would disturb the peace of the Hospital where the patients are now happy and well attended to. Besides, the large expenditure could not be sanctioned by the Government. The services of the present Resident Apothecary, Mr. Nur Mahomed, late of Sir Savalay Ramasawmy Moodelliar's Lying-in-Hospital, are therefore to be utilised. He is to be accommodated in the building lately occupied by Dr. Thompson's "Auxiliary Medical School" on the other side of the road. Dr. Cook takes a special interest in his work, uncongenial as it is. The difference between what the Hospital is now to what it was before he came is simply astonishing, and he deserves every credit for the improvements everywhere visible. The present Apothecary's quarters have been condemned as being in disagreeable contiguity to the leper wards. Visitors are allowed to visit the Hospital between 10 and 12 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. daily, and those who desire to know about the good work being done by Dr. Cook, the Superintendent, ably seconded by Apothecary Mr. Nur Mahomed at the Government Leper Hospital in Madras would do well to go and see for themselves.

THE CALCUTTA LIGHT HORSE.

The third annual report of the Calcutta Light Horse for the season 1889-90 is really a little history of the corps during that period, for every operation and detail of work is faithfully and fairly recorded. The present strength of the squadron is 93, of which 79 are efficients and 14 non-efficients. Among the achievements of the Light Horse were joining in the review on Proclamation-day, when the Commander-in-Chief expressed his approbation of the smartness of the men and horses and of their efficiency; the work of a detachment at the camp-of-exercise at Darjeeling, and what the corps did at the camp-of-exercise formed at Alipore. The squadron had the honour of escorting Prince Albert Victor from Prince's ghat to Government House on the 3rd January, when his Royal Highness remarked on the smart and soldierly appearance of the men and the excellence of their horses. At the annual course of musketry, the best shot in the squadron was Lieutenant Eddis. The report contains a beulogistic reference to the death of Captain J. R. Thomas, and mentions the election of Lieutenant G. C. Hodgson, and the appointment of the Hon'ble Lieutenant Sir Alexander Wilson as Captain to the command of the squadron. In an appendix there is a report of the camp-of-exercise at the house and grounds of Hastings House at Alipore. Although it is said the number of men in camp was not so large as it might have been, many turned up in time for the morning parades, and the steadiness and precision in all cavalry movements was pronounced excellent. When, runs the report, the squadron was marched on to the Calcutta *maidan*, where it was put through the more extended movements of cavalry, the improvement in the steadiness and handiness of horses, acquired in the more limited space at Alipore, was most marked. The movements were executed with a precision and steadiness which were most creditable. Another appendix comprises the conditions and results of the chart and compass competition 1890, as well as Sergeant Apjohn's report, which secured the second prize in the competition. This annual report is a very interesting record of the doings of our local cavaliers, and shows that satisfactory progress has been made, while the members of the corps seem to take an interest in their work.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, perfect. Cable Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonon (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Owing to interruption of cable Jamaica-Colon key, west route to west coast of South America is closed via Galveston and Lisbon. Routes specified in sections 12 and 13 of the Indian Telegraph Guide, is now open.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at 9-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th instant.

Mails for China and Japan can be accepted at usual rates, as the Chinese land lines are available where cables Hongkong-Foochow and Amoy-Shanghai are interrupted.

What sort of book is Mr. Burnand's skit upon Mr. Stanley's "In Darkest Africa," no one will need to be told who is familar with the humourous and satirical methods of the author of "Strapmore" and "Chikkin Hazard." Under what mystic circumstances the manuscript of "A New Light Thrown Across (the Keep it Quiet) Darkest Africa," came into Mr. Burnand's possession, is set forth in the prologue, which neither asserts nor insinuates that this is the original and genuine diary of the great explorer, but rather leaves the reader to judge for himself from internal evidence between this and Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.'s volumes. The opportunities for parody and burlesque are adroitly seized upon from the preliminary business of packing up for the expedition, down to the historical appendix of "congratulations received by me," from "Wilhelm Imperator" and "Graf Bismarck" to Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Toole, and Mr. Charles Wyndham. The little book, which is illustrated with sketches in a congenial spirit, is published by Messrs. Trischler and Co.

MR. W. S. CAINE AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Caine had intended publishing a final address to the electors of Barrow, in reply to Mr. Gladstone a few days before the election, but changed his mind and handed it to the reporters. The address was as follows:—

"Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in support of Mr. Duncan. He is the best judge of its wisdom. The time has come when the electors of Barrow should throw politics and parties to the winds, so far as this contest is concerned, and carry their own member, whom it is now attempted to throw out of existence for the deadly sin of independent thought and action. I have a letter from Mr. Gladstone, written immediately after my speech on the second reading of the Compensation Bill, thanking me in warm language for the service I had rendered, and begging me at once to print and circulate it. This is only one of the many letters I have had for the last 17 years, thanking me for loyal services rendered to him and his party. The whole front Gladstonian bench followed my leadership in the fight against the Compensation clauses. Under my accepted leadership the Bill has been swept out of existence, and I have made it possible for Mr. Gladstone to get to power two years earlier than would otherwise have been the case. I now stand alone before my constituents with my back to the wall; every man's hand is against me but a few old and tried temperance friends. All Mr. Gladstone has to say of me is, 'I shall be happy to see Mr. Caine replaced under some more favourable circumstances in the ranks of the Liberal party.' I have never left those ranks. I am as good a Liberal as ever Mr. Gladstone was or ever will be. I refused to follow him when he was wrong. When he was right no man stood so staunchly to him as I. Now he bids his old colleague, as good and true a Liberal as himself, to stand by in his own constituency, when appealed to under circumstances that ought to have touched his sympathy and his heart, in favour of a young man who has a more capacious swallow for his boluses than I shall ever have. I refuse to stand by. I shall go to the poll. I refuse to discuss the details of politics with the electors of Barrow any further. Now, I simply appeal to their chivalry and generosity to stand by a man seriously oppressed by his foes, and to send me back to Parliament with the biggest majority they have ever given me. I believe I shall get it. I have no doubt I shall. Treacherous friends have pressed me to resign and leave the field to their docile candidate. I say of this that with such a combination of enemies and treacherous friends defeat will be glorious and victory will be sublime."

In further interviews with Press representatives, Mr. Caine said:—

"I have received several letters this morning from a great number of members of Parliament, urging upon me that I should render very great service to Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party by retiring. Those gentlemen utterly fail to see the real issue of this contest. I am not fighting for the Gladstonian clique, but for the great Liberal party in the country, of which Mr. Gladstone only happens to be one of the figure-heads. My fight is on behalf of the temperance party. I have received thousands of letters from the temperance party throughout the country asking me not to withdraw. Defeat, however disastrous, will be better than that I should flinch before those who are combining to crush a representative man out of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone's letter will greatly help me. It is the most odious abuse of party pressure that has ever been committed in all my political experience. Mr. Gladstone has the imprudence to speak of the fight, in the first place, as between Mr. Duncan and Mr. Wainwright. I anticipated and deserve the opposition of the Tories, of the liqour trade, and of the quondam Unionist Liberals; but I did not expect the treacherous desertion of Sir Wilfrid Lawson or the active opposition of Mr. Gladstone and his party in Parliament. I can hardly understand Mr. Gladstone having written the closing paragraph of his letter. I desire to rejoin the Liberal party, because Mr. Gladstone has abandoned the provisions which blotted his Home Rule measure. I am making efforts at reconciliation, and instead of being received I am struck in the face, and all because I will not swallow Mr. Gladstone's boluses."

THE IMPORTATION OF DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES.

At the Penryn Petty Sessions on the 1st inst. a severe warning was administered against the importation of explosives in an impure and dangerous condition, when Capt. Stephen Williams, of Cambore, was summoned for having on the 12th March, imported twenty cases (4,000 lbs.) of matagnite gelatine not thoroughly purified, and not in such proportions that the whole was of such character and consistency as not to be liable to liquefaction or exudation.

Mr. W. L. Fox, of Falmouth, who appeared for the Treasury, said the proceedings were taken under the Explosives Act, 1875. Defendant had been previously warned, and in the present case the Home Office considered a prosecution was absolutely necessary in the case. The explosive was sent back to Antwerp, the defendant agreeing to be liable for its value (£35), in case it should be forfeited as a result of the proceedings. In addition defendant was liable to a penalty of £100. He asked the Bench to order the forfeiture of the explosive and to inflict such penalty as they might deem the circumstances of the case to warrant.

Mr. P. H. Dawe, harbour-master, Penryn, deposed to the importation of the explosive by the "Christobel" from Antwerp.—J. Nancarrow, assistant examining officer of Customs, Penryn, said on March 12th he received the entry of the cargo of the "Christobel." The vessel discharged the Penryn portion of the cargo on the 13th, amongst which were twenty cases of blasting gelatine, weighing altogether a thousand pounds. Witness took a sample cartridge, which he handed to the outdoor officer of Customs at Falmouth.—Cornelius McMara deposed to receiving the sample from last witness. He proceeded to London with it on the 14th, and the following day went to the Home Office, afterwards handing over the sample to Dr. Dupre.

Dr. Angost Dupre, examining adviser to the Explosives Department of the Home Office, said all explosives other than gunpowder were sent to him for examination by the Customs. The last witness brought him a box containing six samples of explosives, amongst which was one cartridge of matagnite gelatine. He examined it and found it showed very strong signs of exudation, rendering it very unsafe. It was partly solid and partly liquid, and the liquid portion rendering it highly dangerous. A complaint was made to the defendant in April, 1888.

The Mayor said they must protect themselves and their neighbours. The defendant was liable to a fine of £100. As this was a first offence the defendant would be fined £50 and costs, £21 18s. or a month's imprisonment.

THE TEL-EL-KEBIR MYSTERY.

The *Nineteenth Century* contains Arthur V. Palmer's reply to the critics of his recent article on certain incidents at Tel-el-Kebir. He asserts that his former statements were true. He says it was the common talk among the soldiers that some of the men of the reserve who had been called up were in the pay of the Irish National party to cause, if possible, a reverse to the British army. This may appear absurd, but yet it was the belief of many of the men. Palmer next deals with the incident connected with the alleged order to "Retire." He says confusion may have arisen owing to the drunkenness and the difficulty of getting over the trenches, but whatever it was, he for one found himself in a company which was commanded by another captain instead of his own—Captain Hunt. "The cavalry hesitated to face the square, so we were obliged to repeat the charge. It was whilst making this gallant charge that I heard distinctly shouted the words 'Retire, retire.' The sound appeared to come some distance from the front. In my excitement a cold shiver ran through me, and I exclaimed, 'Good God! can it be true we are beaten?' I then again heard the same words uttered with vehemence, but as I did so, I looked up and saw two men who were in the front holding up their rifles and doubling towards the trenches, and another one holding up his rifle and shouting the terrible word "Retire," while close behind him I saw Sergeant James Guthrie, of my regiment, standing as he deliberately ran his bayonet into his body, at the same time as he did so saying to him passionately "You b——!" The man thereupon fell as if dead. Almost at the same time as this occurred Corporal Geddes raised his rifle and fired in the direction of another man who, after the discharge, I saw fall. We, nevertheless, did retire, in obedience to what seemed to be our orders, and as I did so I tripped over the dead body of poor Alexander Denniston, of my regiment. I simply mention this latter incident to show where the false alarm actually took place. Soon after, however, our spirits were revived when we heard the eager command shouted, "Come on, come on."

Bamboos were sold last year by the Forest Department in Bengal to the number of nearly fifteen millions. As compared with the previous year, there was a falling-off of more than a million in the number of bamboos sold. The decrease was pretty general in all the forest divisions, but occurred chiefly in Chittagong, where the fear of raids kept men from going into the forests.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE Australians do not improve. On Wednesday, 25th ultimo, they experienced a second crushing defeat at the hands of Yorkshire, making their seventh reverse in the present tour. The style in which they went down before Ulyett and Peel after luncheon on Tuesday, was not at all suggestive of a first-class team. Turner, whose physical strength is wonderful, played a dashing innings, and Barrett laboriously contributed very largely to the score; but on Wednesday the Colonials could not get the Yorkshiremen out, and had to retire defeated by eight wickets. On Thursday they appeared at Old Trafford against an eleven representing the North of England, and had the good luck to win the toss, and bat on a perfect wicket. Murdoch delighted his admirers by a display against the North bowling in which there was scarcely a bad stroke; but Attewell, after "breaking" all over the wicket in vain, at length sent up a perfectly plain ball, and the batsman, who covered his middle and off stump, was out to an undoubted l-b-w. Lyons, Turner, and Blackham also played well, and the score rose to 201 when the fifth wicket fell. Then came an utterly ignominious collapse, and the remaining five wickets fell for fifteen runs. We wonder what Palmer and Giffin and A. Bannerman think of these their successors!

The North representatives, Shrewsbury and Hall, put on runs fast on Thursday evening, but during the night and the following morning the third party to every Manchester match—namely, Jupiter Pluvius—had his innings, and the wicket was in a deplorable condition when play was resumed on Friday afternoon. Ferris, who had been reported disabled, suddenly recovered on the sticky wicket, and bowled with great success. Some of the North players—Briggs and Ulyett among them—fell into the trap which was laid for them at short slip. Ferris was bowling with a good deal of break wide of the off stump, and Trumble was standing at short slip very near to Murdoch. Shrewsbury set the team a good example by refusing to hit such bowling; but to others the temptation was irresistible. To Turner belongs the credit of having clean bowled the first professional batsman of the day with a splendid ball which fairly broke through his guard. Sugg, Barnes, and Briggs averted a follow-on by some fine and resolute hitting; and such play as remained for the Australians confirmed previous estimates of their strength. If the North had won the toss, and the weather had remained fine, the visitors would have been defeated with great ease. It was seen more than once in the match that the decisions of the umpires were not satisfactory to the visitors; but that is a matter of course.

Nottinghamshire was largely represented in this match, and we were curious to observe the manner in which all the men followed Shrewsbury's style of play. In every case when batting Ferris, they defended their wickets with their legs as well as their bats. With Ferris bowling "round the wicket" (and with the left hand) it was out of the question for an appeal of "leg before" to succeed even if it were made, and the Notts batsmen took the fullest advantage of this, and thereby compelled Ferris to bowl exclusively for catches. Theirs is a style of batting which has become fashionable since the alteration of the "l-b-w" law, but those who take advantage of it only defend it on the ground that it is not prohibited under penalty. To legislate against it would be like legislating against one man, for Shrewsbury is notoriously *the* offender; but reform will come some day, and possibly all the sooner for the advent of cricket's American cousin baseball, which never becomes tedious and has no place for "stonewallers."

The performance of the representatives of Lancashire in the match with Nottinghamshire was more satisfactory than had been expected. They did not lose, but, thanks to the bad fielding and extraordinary tactics of their opponents, succeeded in making a draw. The two leading men of the Notts team played splendidly on Monday, the opening day, but none of the others made any important mark on the score. On Tuesday the fielding of the home eleven was shockingly bad, and Lancashire was enabled to avert the follow-on which at one time seemed inevitable. On Wednesday the Notts men simply refused to score, except at considerable intervals. The Lancashire theory is that the bowling and fielding were "too good for 'em;" and for people who like that sort of theory, as Mr. Lincoln said of a book that was submitted for his opinion, that is exactly the sort of theory they will like. Mr. Dixon closed the innings at a time when it was impossible for Lancashire to win, and in the result our representatives were 96 runs in arrear and had six wickets in hand.

The Notts players are hard to beat—and to understand, sometimes. It is the opinion of the heaviest member of the team that on a fair wicket, and with Barnes coming back into form, no eleven *in* England, and possibly *of* England, could beat them; but we may see a cricket surprise when the return match is played at Old Trafford. The bowling seemed to get into a knot in the first innings of Nottinghampshire. Watson was kept on for 62 overs, off which 81 runs where hit for three wickets; and in the second innings his solitary wicket cost 55 runs. Mold was again unsuccessful, his one wicket in the first innings costing 96 runs.

The Sussex bowlers have had this distinction for some years, namely that the largest scores of the season have been made of them. The play at Old Trafford on the 1st ultimo, was no exception to the rule. Briggs found his opportunity at last, and he and Albert Ward scored heavily during the afternoon. With the ground soft and heavy, long scoring seemed out of the question at the commencement; but in the course of three hours and a quarter, Lancashire scored 246 runs and only lost two wickets. The merit of this exceptional performance belonged to Briggs and Albert Ward, who, becoming partners with two men out for 31, remained together until the drawing of stumps, Ward being not out 77, and Briggs 129. In their different styles, both men played splendid cricket, but were fortunate in having for the most part to bat under fairly favourable conditions, showers of rain at intervals during the afternoon preventing the wicket from becoming difficult. Briggs hit with great brilliancy, and was only an hour and forty minutes in making his hundred; while Ward played with great steadiness and caution, and was in a little over three hours for his runs. Mr. Hornby stood out of the home eleven, while Sussex tried a fast bowler in Shoubridge, who is professional to the Liverpool Club.

The Lancashire captain had no alternative—assuming that he knew his business—than to declare the innings closed at the total which had been reached on Tuesday evening, and to put Sussex in; but he could scarcely have hoped to get them out twice in the afternoon. And yet this result actually came about. Overnight Briggs was not out 129, his score including 17 fours, and A Ward was not out 77, in which there were seven fours. The July storms delayed the resumption until after lunch, and then the Lancashire innings was declared closed. Sussex went in, on a bad wicket, it is true, and made such a miserable exhibition as should go far to forfeit their claim to be a "first-class" team. They were absolutely helpless, and were dismissed like schoolboys, first for 34 and then for 24.

The Gentlemen *versus* Players' match opened at Lord's in very bad weather and a soft wicket, on the 3rd instant. The Surrey Committee had selected two splendid elevens, and but for the damage done to the ground by the drenching rains at the beginning of the week, we should probably have seen a remarkable display of cricket. Even as it was, with the batsmen severely handicapped by the state of the wicket, the play was full of interest, and the attention of visitors never flagged. The Players' team could hardly have been improved, but the Gentlemen would have been strengthened by the presence of Messrs A. J. Webbe and E. A. Nepean, neither of whom, unfortunately, was available. Mr. Spofforth, who has now been living for nearly two years in this country, accepted the invitation of the Surrey Club to make one of the amateur eleven, and his bowling proved of great assistance. The famous Australian had a most hearty reception when he went in to bat.

The day's cricket went considerably in favour of the Players, who at the drawing of stumps had three wickets to fall and were 41 runs ahead. The Gentlemen, who batted first, did very well up to luncheon time, scoring 48 for one wicket; but after the interval Briggs and Peel bowled with such astonishing success that the innings was finished off in an hour and a quarter for an addition of only 51 runs. Both were in remarkable form, and made the fullest use of the advantage given them by the treacherous ground. When the Players went in, Shrewsbury and Gunn made a capital stand, putting on no fewer than 75 runs while they were together. After the two great Notts batsmen had been separated, a remarkable change came over the game, and though the score was 78 for two wickets, there were six wickets down for 107. Later on some free hitting by Barnes and Lohmann considerably increased the Players' advantage. Shrewsbury hit four fours and three threes, and Gunn four fours and four threes.

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Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND.
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham Prestonkirk, N.B.

December 27th, 1883.

SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds
HADDINGTON
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds

From the Earl of Harrington.

Jan. 9th, 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON.
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
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Has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair: it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children.

Rowland's Kalydor

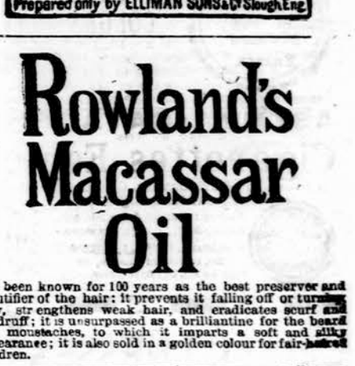
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